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BRANDY
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,113—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1904. Saturday, 2 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
6th Mar.	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
12th "	PENINSULAR	5294	ARCADIA	6603
19th "	MACEDONIA	10320	.....	.....
26th "	ORIENTAL	5294	AUSTRALIA	5901
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
9th "	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
16th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5331	MONGOLIA	9500
30th "	ARABIA	7908	.....	.....
7th May	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777	.....	.....
21st "	ORIENTAL	5331	HIMALAYA	6898
28th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer, at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 22nd February.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
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PACKAGES Cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	6,650	Fiaschi	....24th Mar. 1904
OCEANIEN	4,959	Guiomet	....21st Apr 1904.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	....19th May 1904..

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyds at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "NERA," 5,876 tons, Captain (Chevalier, to sail on or about the 4th March, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 51, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st Mar. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st May 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 345	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GORITIA	C. de Bretfeld	3,106	20th Mar. 1904
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	20th Apr. "
*) SILESIA	L. to sail	5,158	20th Apr "

*) Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Bombay.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 435. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,788	30th Mar. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages,
Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent General,
Saracen House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 4th March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 7th March, at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "HENZADA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 1st March, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KOLA" 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd March, at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 8th March, (with transhipment to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about, TUESDAY, 8th March, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S.S. "CULNA," 2,000 tons, on or about 2nd March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th February 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

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Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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Every convenience for Passengers going Home and New Arrivals.

Our Representative will meet all Trains and Steamers.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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119, RAMPART ROW,
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DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
SULTAN	2,884	Pens	12th Mar., 1904.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.
For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
21, Medows Street, Bombay, 16th February, 1904.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles.... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate to exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about 1904,
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,124	8th Mar.
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	5,106	22nd Mar.
BRITANNIA	A. C. Turner, R.N.R.	3,069	4th Apr.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,091	19th Apr.
ASIA	J. W. Shanklin	3,811	22nd May.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6,716	31st "

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

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take special pains to see that everything served in or issued from their Establishment is thoroughly fresh, and fit for human consumption.

BREAKFASTS,
TIFFINS,
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are served in best style at any hour of the day, till 8-45 P.M.

Charges from Re. 1.

SPECIAL LADIES' ROOM for Light Refreshments. Drinks of every description supplied at moderate charges, including the latest American Beverages.

The BAND of the 123rd (Outram) Rifles PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY, from 7 to 9 P.M.

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STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.

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Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

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BIRTHDAY CAKES,
ARTISTICALLY DECORATED.
FANCY CAKES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS, CHOCOLATES, &c.,

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All Orders carefully attended to by the MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

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"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, including of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

SPEED INDICATOR COMBINING CHRONOGRAPH AND WATCH.

A HIGH-CLASS TIME-KEEPER.

FOR the use of Motorists, Cyclists, Travellers, Railway Officials, Sportsmen, &c., to show without any calculation rates of speed of Motor Cars, Trains, Carriages, Horses, Bicycles or any Conveyance.

Given a measured distance of a quarter of a mile, this CHRONOGRAPH WATCH will show the EXACT RATE of SPEED per hour attained between starting and finishing points.

When passing the starting point the button of Chronograph should be pressed to start the Chronograph.

When passing the finishing quarter mile point press the button to stop it.

The Chronograph pointing to the figure above the hour numerals indicates the rate of speed per hour.

Apart from the use abovementioned, these Watches are the most accurate Chronographs and will be found most reliable by owners of race horses, trainers, &c.

IN SILVER CASE Rs. 120.

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1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSES and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition, Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BACK BAY BATH COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTEENTH GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Kennedy Sea Face, on THURSDAY, 10th March, 1904, at 5-30 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive, adopt, and confirm the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1903,
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend,
3. To elect Directors.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

H. R. GREAVES,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 29th February, 1904.

BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL SPORTS of the ASSOCIATION will be held on the Esplanade, on the 5th and 7th of MARCH.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE GOVERNOR and LADY LAMINGTON have kindly consented to visit the Sports, on the Second Day. LADY LAMINGTON will give away the Cups and Shields.

IN *Re* MESSRS. WM. WATSON & Co.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., BOMBAY
and
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA,

BEG to INTIMATE that they are prepared to place funds at the disposal of Members of the Services who may be inconvenienced by the suspension of the above Firm; particulars may be learnt on application.

They will also be glad to undertake the realisation of Claims and to collect the dividends as the same are declared by the Liquidator.

THOS. COOK & SON,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA & RANGOON,

BEG to place their Services at the Disposal of Civilians and Military Officers who may be inconvenienced by the suspension of Messrs. William Watson & Co. Full particulars on application.

They will further undertake the realisation of Claims and the Collecting of Dividends as declared by the Liquidator.

WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES?

WE GUARANTEE our course in Physical Culture to cure the most obstinate cases of obesity, indigestion, giddiness, loss of vitality, loss of appetite, etc. No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise. Send an Anna Stamp for particulars to

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33, Broadway, MADRAS.

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Highest quality Work.
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Highest quality of Work.
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NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

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INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,
PASSAGES booked by all line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INFORMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take Instructions re Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

THE BERNDORF METAL WORKS,

OF ARTHUR KRUPP,

Berndorf, in Austria

by this present take liberty to bring again their

GERMAN SILVER SHEET & WIRE

under the notice of Merchants and Consumers in India.

IT is now more than 25 years since the BERNDORF GERMAN SILVER WARE was first introduced to the Indian Markets, and it has since stood the test for high quality, whilst Dealers and Metal Workers alike appreciate its never varying, uniform outturn and high reliability.

The Proprietor of the Berndorf Works kindly asks intending buyers when ordering AUSTRIAN MAKE to stipulate for

BERNDORF MANUFACTURE.

as substitutes are being offered.

At the same time the attention of Indentors is directed to the Berndorf special

TRADE MARK FOR INDIA, THE "PALMTREE,"

as per annexed sketch which registered mark may be struck on each Sheet or Wire Ticket IN ADDITION to any other stamp (such as the Queen's Head) Indentors may do or name, which should beware of sire, but they imitations.

Orders can only be accepted through Houses domiciled in Europe according to long established custom.
Berndorf, in Austria. December 1903.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "HEARING" unless amount to covers Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCUS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR.—One of the most Powerful Tonics made, contains Phosphorus, Damiana, Nux Vomica and Coca—a sure remedy for Debility, Nervous Exhaustion, Poverty of Blood and Loss of Appetite.—Per bot. Rs. 2-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit. From all Cycle Dealers—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 49, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHORTHAND.—Pupils who have left the "Up-to-date Shorthand."—Don't hesitate and feel shy but come to us and learn real Shorthand. Terms special.—MOSES BENJAMIN, 17 and 19, Churchgate St., Bombay.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

MASONIC BALL.—Flash Light beautiful groups of the Masonic Ball in the Town Hall, taken by RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, are now ready for inspection in their Art Photographic Saloon, Nippon Building, Hornby Road.

COAX THE LIVER, don't drive it; hard purgatives harm more than they help; move the Bowels by gentle means; get a Remedy that will regulate the Liver and that Remedy is FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL Rs. 1-10 and Rs. 2-12—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE, a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Moffusil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1873.

SPLENDID SELECTION of CARRIAGE TIMEPIECES and CLOCKS, with and without Alarm from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100; quarter chiming Rs. 125.—CURSETJI CAWASJEE G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 56, Esplanade Rd.

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 8	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 8	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 5	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	53 14	44 10	40
41	38 6	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 8	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, Lyallpur, Multan, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October).

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, and Maymyo City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 31,90,450.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AND ADVANCES GRANTED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS (for remittance):

FIXED DEPOSITS—

2 Years	5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 11 Months	5 " "
6 Months	4½ " "

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 1 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 5 is maintained.

Apply for Rates to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 13th July, 1903.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, FEBRUARY 27.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	83⅝ 7-16	= + 5-16
3 do. Rentes	95⅝ 1-2	= + 1-4
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£103 1-2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	83¼ 5-8	= + 1-16

SILVER—

Spot in London	26 7-8	= + 3-16
3 months hence	26 1-4	= + 1-8
Spot in New York	1-2 higher	= ....

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·16 1-2	= p'us 1-2
Berlin "	20·45 1-2	= — 1
New York Demand	1-Fhigher	= ....

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England		4	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills		3 1-4	= do
6 " "	"	3 1-4	= do
8 " "	Fine Trade Bills	3 1-2	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills		3 3-4	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	3 1-8 = — 1-8
7 day market loans	3 3-8 = — 1-4

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold. A.—M. Buyers 33s. 4 1-2d. = plus 1 1-2d. Steady.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 3-16 lower.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats Firmer. Manchester steady. Total sales 4,000 Spot 4,80 plus 18. Egyptian F. G. F. brown 9 1-8 = plus 1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 3,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	April-May
7·57	7·57	7·56
+ 8	+ 8	+ 9
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
7·59	7·57	7·55
+ 9	+98	+98
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov
7·35	6·62	6·30
+ 9	+ 8	+ 6

	NEW YORK, Feb. 26.	Feb. 27.
Day's receipts at U. S. Ports..	12,0.0	8,000
Do last year ..	22,000	22,000
Exports to G. B.	2,000	1,0.0
Do Continent	7,000	15,000
Futures at N. Y. March	14·38 plus 81	14·48 plus 10
Do July	14·68 plus 74	14·78 plus 10
Spot cotton at N. York	15·75 plus 65	15·10 plus 35
Do at New Orleans	14 plus 1-8	14 1-4 plus 1-4
Futures at N. Orleans, May	14·36	14·31 plus 22
Do August	14·20	14·50 plus 30
Closing tone of futures N. Orleans	Steady	Steady.
Coffee		6 11-13 — 3-13
Demand Bills		4·81 3-4 plus 1-4
Silver		58 1-4 plus 1-2

COTTON,

	Bales.
Weeks receipts of cotton at U S ports	(5,0.0
" exports to Great Britain	33,000
" " to continent	20,000
Stock of Cotton at U S ports	660,000
" " interior ports	340,000
Stock in Liverpool	618,000 Bales.
Stock in London	11 000 do
Total visible supply	3,250,000 do
	= 150,000
Do do of which is East Indian	361,000 do
Do Quantity in sight	8,510,000 do
	= plus 140,000

Imports of treasure ex s. s. "Peninsular" from London.

Gold Bullion	Rs.	13,82,400
Gold Coin	"	51,000
Silver Bullion	"	3,83,331

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, February 27th, 1904:—

Cotton	12,192 bales.
Wheat	13,169 cwts.
Linseed	16,489 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	3,795 "
Gingellyseed	9,495 "
Poppyseed	435 "
Groundnuts	723 "
Castorseed	1,086 "
Rice	5,6 0 "
Myrabollams	5,737 "
Cottonseed	9,572 "
Mowrseed	Nil
Gram	1,999 "
Joowar	6,813 "
Maize	363 "

BOMBAY, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 29.

Exchange—Tone easier.
Bank T. T. ..... 1s. 4 1-16d.
Bank Demand 1s. 4 3-32d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. 1s. 4 5-16d.
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 7-16d
French Francs 8 do do ..... 171 1-4 to 1-2
Marks 8 do do 139 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 133
Shanghai 30 do do 189
Japan 30 do do .....
Government Paper—3½ per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	Rs.	97 3
1st Settlement 5th March	"	97 3
2nd do. 30th do.	"	97 3

Money Market.—Tone quiet.
BANK RATE.

Bank of Bombay	quit 3rd Sept.	4	per cent
Bank of Bombay	do 25th Feb.	6	do.
Bank of Bengal	do 21st Dec.	7	do.
Bank of Madras	do 22nd Dec.	7	do.

SEEDS—

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed.—Tone dull.	
Ready	5 8 0
Rapeseed.—Tone dull.	
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5 4 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5 12 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready...	5 14 0
Poppyseed.—Tone Steady.	
Ready	5 13 0
Castorseed—Tone steady.	
Ready	21 4 0
Gingellyseed.—Tone dull.	
Howree Khandeish ...	31 0 0
15 per cent. Mixed ...	30 8 0
25 per cent. " ...	29 12 0
50 per cent. " ...	27 8 0
Black Kutnee " ...	24 8 0
Yellow Hight " ...	32 8 0

WHEAT—Tone firm

Pissi 91 per cent.	Rs.	31
Club No. 1 "	"	30
Hard Red "	"	25

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone firm.	
Estimated sales	7,000 bales.
Imports	5,000 "

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May
7·76	7·76	7·77
× 19	+ 19	× 19
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
7·78	7·76	7·74
× 19	+ 19	+ 19
Aug.-Sept	Sept-Oct	Oct.-Nov.
7·50	6·72	6·40
× 15	÷ 10	× 10

COTTON.—The local market is firm following the big rise advised from America quotations are about Rs. 1 to 2 higher but we hear of little fresh busines passing at Colaba.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	237	223	215	Feb.
Bengal (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)	238	226	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	238	226	...	do
Oomrawatee (descriptions) M.-G.	256	250	...	do
Khandeish (M.-G.)		239	233	do
Jalgaum do.		241	235	do
Khandwa do.		251	...	do
Khangaum fair staple (M-G)				
Karanja do. do	}	260	254	... do
Akola do. do.				
Oomras, good staple (M.G.) ...		...	...	do
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	264	256	...	do
Nazpur Kamptee (M.-G.) ...	234	228	...	do
Broach (M.-G.) ...	298	288	280	March
Do. (M. G.) ...	...	...	...	May
Bhownugger (M. G. ...	288	258	...	May
Do. M.G. ...	264	254	...	May
Mutia (M. G.)	245	236	...	Feb.
Dharwar (S.-G	...	279	...	May.
Westernf		259	...	do.

SHARES.

	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	1275
Manockjee Petit Mills	1910
New Mopossil Co	492 1-2
Iapty Valley Railway	412 1-2

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 27th February, and compared with the statement of the 20th February:—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 20 Rs.	Feb. 27. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,000	84,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	49,34,495	56,79,113
Public Deposits at Branches	96,54,607	93,93,534
Other Deposits	7,05,13,323	676,77,43
Post Bills	16,959	15 76
Sundries	11,57,286	12,07,285
	Rs. 9,89,76,553	9,88,75,401
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,03,44,553	1,03,01,56
Other authorised Securities	23,85,135	23,91,335
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	48,20,837	51,03,670
Loans do. do.	1,48,21,901	1,31,27,455
Bills discounted and purchased	2,95,21,095	2,81,14,819
Bead Stock	3,55,332	3,55,30
Stamps and Stationery	3,818	3,778
Balances with other Banks	5,31,814	5,77,539
Sundries	1,09,973	1,01,483
Cash	3,56,78,139	3,84,93,231
	Rs. 9,89,76,605	9,88,75,40

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

JOHNSTON—Feb 23 at Murray Field Edinburgh the wife of J Wilson Johnston ICS of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

SCOBIE—Feb 15 At Nagpur C P the wife of M J Scobie P W D of a daughter.
SWERNY—Feb 22 At Coonoor the wife of Lieutenant R C L Sweeny Supply and Transport of a daughter.
FALKNER—Feb 19 At Wellington Nilgiri Hills on Edith wife of Captain Percy Hope Falkner R A M C of a son.

DEATH.

PETER—Feb 16 At Dantan, Dist Midnapur the wife of A P Peters Registration Department of a son.
PEIERSON—Feb 24 At Bangalore at her residence No 3 Carley Street Julia the beloved wife of W E Peterson aged 52 years 1 month and 3 days.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 20m. Sun sets 6h 5m. High water 10·33m. 11·14a. Low water, 4·34m. 4·34a.
John Roberts' Billiard match, Taj Mahal Hotel, 5·30 p.m. and 9-15 p.m.
Bombay Improvement Trust, meeting of the Board Albert Buildings, at 4 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Barbera per R. I. M. S. Hardinge will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon to-morrow.—Mails for Mauritius, Reunion Tamatave, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. to-day and to-morrow.

THE ADAMS-WYLIE HOSPITAL.—The proprietor of the Indian Circus gave a special performance last night in his Circus on the Esplanade, for the benefit of the Adams-Wylie Hospital. There were many members of the upper classes present on the occasion and the Circus was well filled in all parts. The performances included several select pieces, and was upon the whole a very successful one.

J. N. WADIA CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The number of patients who attended the J. N. Wadia Charitable Dispensary, Mahim, Bombay, during the month of January was 1731, of whom 802 were adult males, 575 adult females and 1,409 children. The prevailing diseases were malarial fevers, respiratory and rheumatic affections, diseases of the digestion system and skin diseases.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Capt. A. H. D. Creagh and the officers: the Band of the 12th Pioneers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallan laine Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p. m., to-day:—

March	El Capitan ... Sousa
Overture	L' Italiana in Algeri ... Rossini
Selection	Coster Songs ... Chevalier
A Jewish Chorus	In the Soudan ... Sebert
Chorus and Cavatina	(Alithora Soloj Balsa lo ... Donizetti
Valse	Auf Schwingen der Liebe ... Bohn

SACRED CONCERT AT GIRGAUM.—Under the patronage of her Excellency Lady Lamington, a successful concert was given last evening in the Mission Church Hall, Girgaum in aid of the European and Eurasian Poor Fund, Free School. Her Excellency Lady Lamington expressed her intention to be present at the concert, but was unable to do so owing to her having had to preside at the meeting held at Pallar Road for the purpose of forming a Ladies' Sanitary Association. There was a large congregation and the audience seemed to give zest to the different performers, who went through the items on the programme in a highly creditable manner. Amongst those who contributed songs and solos were Mr. Coates, Mrs. Collis, Mrs. Macbeth, Mr. Rhenius and Mrs. Knight.

ROBBERY BY A RELATIVE.—At the Mazgon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector O'Keefe charged Govind Dabo, a Hindu, with stealing Rs. 70 in cash belonging to his distant relative named Sitaram Babaji. The evidence showed that the accused went to the complainant's shop on Friday last to pay him a visit. The complainant, after spending a few minutes in conversation with him went out leaving the shop in charge of his servant. The accused at that time was sitting near a box. Shortly afterwards the servant also went out leaving the accused alone in the shop. On his return the servant found the box had been broken open and the money stolen. The accused had also disappeared. A report was made to the Police who arrested the accused and recovered Rs. 51 from him. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

NOTES FROM BHOWNAGAR.—Our Bhownagar correspondent writing on Friday says:—The weather last evening was cyclonic when showers of rain fell in Bhownagar accompanied by heavy thunder and lightning. The rainfall measured about 30 cents. There are reports of heavy showers having also fallen all along the line extending at Lalia to 38 cents, and at Jesalser to 45 cents. The sky has been clear since this morning. These unseasonable showers are likely to damage the wheat crop and cotton lying collected in the fields. Two of the Railway clerks of Waihwan Junction were arrested on a charge of having abstracted and sold to a Bania articles of wearing apparel from a parcel booked to the Political Agent, Wadhwan Camp by Messrs. Wallaway Laidlaw and Co. The accused are out on bail. The Bania who bought the things also implicated two of the Policemen.

THE SOUTHERN INDIA S. AND W. CO. LD.—An extra-ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, No. 17, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Sethna presiding. On the motion of the chairman seconded by Mr. Dadabhoy M. Jajeebhoy the accounts of the company from the 25th April 1903 to 31st January 1904, prepared by the liquidator, were received and adopted. The final accounts laid before the meeting showing the manner in which the winding up of the company had been conducted and the properties of the company disposed of were also passed. An extraordinary resolution was then passed under which the books of the company of the years previous to 1899 were agreed to be destroyed, and those of the year 1899 and years after that, together with the books and documents of the liquidator, to be given in charge of the liquidator to be kept for a period of twelve months. Another extraordinary resolution was passed declaring the company dissolved. A vote of thanks to the chairman having been passed the proceedings terminated.

THEFTS AT THE TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karson las Chabildas Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walton charged Keshav Modi a hamal employed in the Taj Mahal Hotel, with the theft of eight sovereigns belonging to one of the visitors at the hotel, and with being in possession of a quantity of ammunition without a license. It appeared that about a fortnight ago Mr. Elias Schwartz, assistant manager at the Taj Mahal Hotel, received a complaint from a visitor that his purse containing about eight sovereigns was missing. Inquiries were made at the hotel but the thief could not be traced. On the 25th February last the accused went to a Marwari's shop in Colaba and tendered a sovereign to be cashed. The Marwari became suspicious and informed the police. The accused who was accompanied by Hasjee Kanji another hamal at the Taj Mahal Hotel, were taken into custody and their boxes were searched. Six sovereigns and a quantity of ammunition were recovered from the box of Keshav and from the box of the companion, Hasjee, a silk handkerchiefs a silk sash and some other articles presumably belonging to the hotel were found. The accused was convicted of the illegal possession of ammunition and sentenced to 15 days' rigorous imprisonment. The case as regards the charge of theft was adjourned.—Hasji Kanji was next charged with criminal misappropriation in respect of the silk handkerchief and the sash and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

MOVING PICTURES OF JAPAN.

The Edison Cinematograph Company, which is making a tour of the world and which among other places in the Far East, has visited Vladivostock and numerous cities in China and Japan, will shortly give their exhibition in this city. The Pictures, of which very creditable accounts have been given by the newspapers of the towns which they have already visited, will be of special interest as a number of them are photographs of places which are now at the seat of the war between Japan and Russia. A particularly interesting picture was taken at Bangkok and deals with his Majesty the King of Siam's Jubilee Festivities. All the photographs are of topical interest. The entertainment may be expected to commence in a day or two.

THE BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

FORMATION OF A LADIES' BRANCH.

At the residence of Sir Lawrence Jenkins last evening a meeting of ladies convened by Lady Jenkins was held with a view to forming a ladies auxiliary of the Bombay Sanitary Association. Her Excellency Lady Lamington occupied the chair, and amongst other present in addition to Lady Jenkins, were Dr. Turner, the Municipal Health Officer, Lady Jehangir Cowasjee, Lady General Molyneaux, Mrs. Graeme Geary, Mrs. Sassoon, Mrs. DuBoulay, Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. Hiscock, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Snow, Mrs. Jardine, Mrs. Meiklejohn, Mrs. Childe, Mrs. P. Phipson, Dr. Meaken, Mrs. Rosario, Mrs. De Monte, Mrs. Golinho, Mrs. Mulji Barbhaya, Mrs. Chanlavarkar, Mrs. Khare, Mrs. Karwarker, Mrs. Powalla, Mrs. Jamsetjee Wadia, Mrs. Dhanjibhoy Bomanjee Petit, Mrs. Jalbhai A. Seth, and several others including a number of purdah ladies for whom arrangements were specially made. At the outset Lady Jenkins explained the aims of the Association it was proposed to form. She said:—Your Excellency and Ladies,—The Bombay Sanitary Association has recently received sanction as a meeting of the citizens of Bombay and I need say nothing to commend its objects on this occasion. It was a happy inspiration of his Excellency Lord Lamington to throw out the suggestion that the women of Bombay should co-operate in the movement and following on the idea, the present meeting has been convened in order that a Ladies Branch may be formed. I think we should gladly embrace the opportunity which is thus afforded us of proving our capabilities of taking a practical part in advancing the material welfare of the poorer classes of this city. If we are going to take up the work which thoroughness and if it is not to be done thoroughly it had better not be done at all—we must be prepared to make some slight sacrifices and to devote to the work of our branch of the Association time that might perhaps be more pleasantly spent elsewhere. I am sure however, that the ladies of Bombay will not be deterred by this but that we one and all will be ready to strive our utmost to prove that we are worthy of the confidence that has been placed in us. I regard this opportunity of common work as of the greatest value and significance. It affords a field of sympathetic labour open to all women alike; and we have as a resource from which to draw our fellow workers the many communities which go to make up the varied society of which we each form a part and thus draw tighter the bonds that link us together to a single rule, the King Emperor, and in our service to a single cause, humanity. Now I will assume your general acceptance of the proposal that the ladies of Bombay should co-operate in the work of the Sanitary Association so the question arises, in what way shall we work? Above all things we must be practical and methodical. Casual visits to the poor would be useless it would be unreal calculated to give offence, and promotive of no benefit or advantage to those we desire to aid. I think we can all profitably in our own companies by explaining to the wives and daughters of our servants the principles of healthy life and encouraging them to a practice of those principles. It is true that the direct effects of such work will not be great, but few of the hundreds of thousands that live in this city would be reached, but it would be instilling into these comparatively few, valuable lessons, which they would pass on to those with whom they came into contact, and thus wider the area of good example. But beyond this would be much to be done, and as a first start I would suggest that female health visitors should be employed who would be appointed to a certain section of the city and visit all the houses in turn and explain the value of fresh air, light and cleanliness, the evil of overcrowding, the case of infants and the lying-in of women, talk to the women employed in mills and on manual labour to advise them to seek medical aid in times of sickness and in urgent cases recommend for relief in food or money and to instruct them in the necessity of reporting all cases of sickness, deaths and births. A weekly report should be made to the Committee of the Ladies' Branch and each lady should at interval accompany the health visitor on her visits to see how the work was being carried on. The knowledge of the condition in which the poor live and what can be done to improve their condition should thus be gained by the ladies of the Association and representations made by the Ladies' Branch to the Health Association would mean with due consideration I do not advise a large undertaking at once, and would suggest that say two or four female health visitors be employed at first and appointed to a certain section of the city, their work can be supervised by the Ladies Committee who in turn will visit parts of the district with their health visitor. I think four such visitors could be found at Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 per mensem each, which would be Rs. 120 per mensem or say Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000 per annum and funds for that expenditure I think can easily be collected by the ladies of Bombay. If this meeting agrees to these suggestions and a Committee is formed and a Secretary appointed and funds collected the health visitors will be supplied with all the materials for their work and instructed as to their duties. Ladies present at the meeting are invited to make suggestions as to how the work can be carried out and what is the best way to gain the co-operation of the people so that they will appreciate our efforts. It should be thoroughly impressed on the people that this is no official organisation but a society started by the well-wishers of Bombay with a view to making the poorer classes more healthy and comfortable; that while all help given is free, the society is not simply a Poor Relief Fund but an organisation to teach the people how they can improve their health and prevent disease and better their surroundings. I have said enough to show that there is ample work for us and I earnestly beg for your strenuous co-operation and I trust that the results of our unostentatious work will be a material advance in the health of our poor and a marked decrease in the deadly diseases by which they are now so sorely pressed.

Her Excellency Lady Lamington then proposed the formation of the Ladies Branch of the Sanitary Association.

Mrs. Sassoon seconded the proposition which was carried unanimously.

Lady Jenkins then moved that her Excellency be asked to become the President of the branch.

The resolution was seconded and carried and Her Excellency said she would be glad to do all she could to assist the Association.

Lady Jahangir was subsequently appointed secretary and treasurer until the arrival in India of Mrs. Turner who will eventually be asked to accept the office.

Dr. Turner then briefly addressed the meeting. He said that Bombay was not the only city in the world where ladies combined to help the poor and suffering. In England ladies did a great deal of philanthropic work and he would only have to quote as an example to Bombay, the city of Manchester where the Ladies Public Health Association was in existence and where 23 Health Visitors were employed. These women performed their duties for a salary of about a pound a week and he might say that in Manchester the income of Ladies Association generally exceeded the expenditure. According to the report of the Society he had alluded to the object of employing these women in England was to lessen the ignorance of the poorer classes in regard to diet and the dangers that attended it, to show the people who were living in insanitary houses how to make use of their advantages and generally to educate the people so that they would see the benefit of sanitary habits. In an association of this kind, of course it required a certain amount of money and it would be one of the task which the Committee could take up to help the Health Association to collect funds. A great amount of money was not required but that did require some. If they were successful they would have the knowledge that the ladies of Bombay had been the first to organise in this way so far as India was concerned. His Excellency had thrown out the suggestion that this kind of work might be done in India as well as in England and he (the speaker) was sure that nobody coming from England could fail to realise the value of work done by women. Doubtless it was that fact which made his Excellency suggest that the ladies should help in this way. He was sure they would all wish for the success of the undertaking. (Applause).

A short discussion followed and in the course of it it was stated that about Rs. 2,000 a year would provide for the salary of four visitors. It was not proposed to go further than that at present although, of course, if funds were forthcoming they would extend their efforts.

The following ladies volunteered to serve upon the Committee: Lady Jenkins, Lady Gertrude Molyneaux, Mrs. Sassoon, Mrs. Batty, Mrs. Dhanjibhoy B. Petit, Mrs. DeMonte, Dr. Meakin, Dr. Peachey Phipson, Mrs. Kothare, Mrs. Mulji Barbhaya, Mrs. Jalbhoy Ardeshir Seth, Mrs. Daji A. Khare, Mrs. Cuffe, Mrs. Childe, Mrs. Adams-Wylie, Mrs. Hiscock, Mrs. Chandavarkar, Mrs. J. Wadia, Mrs. Talyarkhan and several purdah ladies, with Lady Jehangir as Secretary and Treasurer. The Committee was given power to add to its numbers.

No subscriptions were taken at the meeting but it was stated that about Rs. 1,000 or half of what is required immediately had been promised. Many ladies were unavoidably absent, but wrote Lady Jenkins expressing their sympathy with the undertaking.

The proceedings were brought to a close by a vote of thanks to her Excellency Lady Lamington.

THE CASE OF B. G. TILAK.

APPEAL TO THE HIGH COURT.

At the High Court yesterday, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, further heard the appeal of Bal Gangadhar Tilak, from the decision of Mr. Lucas, Sessions Judge of Poona, Mr. Clements, the Special Magistrate, who tried Tilak on two charges of perjury, convicted and sentenced him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000. Against this conviction Tilak appealed to Mr. Lucas, who decided that of the two alleged false statements against him no conviction for the second statement of wrongful confinement could have been obtained on the evidence brought in the case. He confirmed the conviction on the first statement but found there were certain extenuating circumstances in the case owing to which he reduced the sentence to one of six months' rigorous imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default further rigorous imprisonment for two months.

The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, with Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtikar, Government Pleader and Mr. S. C. Davar, Government Pleader at Poona, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Branson with the Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare appeared for the accused.

Mr. Branson, in continuing his reply for the accused, referred to 68 B, which was a letter written to the Government Agent for the Sirdars, and said Tilak himself had acknowledged that the English version did not contain all which was in the Marathi document, but only the substance. The Marathi contained words meaning "It has been decided that adoption had taken place"; these were not in English. Tilak's examination was, therefore, perfectly consistent with the facts. So far as was known, never did Tai Maharaj deny the adoption; she only said she had been forced to adopt.

The Chief Justice asked: "Supposing in truth the accused desired to indicate in his examination and elsewhere that the ceremony had partly taken place, was there any expression known to the Advocate-General which could have been reasonably used by the accused?"

The Advocate-General said he was unable to find any such expression.

After further arguments advanced by Mr. Branson in the part of exhibit D 14, the Chief Justice said, as a matter of fact, no evidence had been brought to the Appellate Court's notice directly contradictory of the expression used by the accused.

Mr. Branson: There is none; it cannot be brought. He said all the documentary evidence was in favour of an adoption having taken place, and why should it be said in the face of it to hold that Tai Maharaj was unwilling to go through the ceremony? The words alleged to have been added to the Aurangabad accounts memorandum were: Tilak had said, not in his handwriting, and therefore they should not be interpreted in favour of the theory of the prosecution.

The Chief Justice enquired about the order from the District Judge to the District Magistrate, appearing at page 2 of the records. There were set out a number of charges in it; and whether they had been proceeded with?

Mr. Branson replied in the negative and added he did not know what became of them. The prosecution confined themselves to the two instances of the alleged false statements.

The Chief Justice asked for the reason from the Advocate-General, who said particular attention was paid by the prosecution to three out of all the charges two regarding false evidence.

Mr. Branson said they put in an application asking if the prosecution had the courage to put them on trial on charges triable by the Sessions Court.

The Chief Justice: Why? Are they not triable by a Magistrate?

Mr. Branson said there were some charges, for instance, of corruptly using documents which was an adoption deed; forging a document, taking Tai Maharaj's signature by deception which were triable also by the Sessions.

The Chief Justice: At any rate these charges are withdrawn?

The Advocate-General: Yes my Lord.

The Chief Justice said it had been said that were it impossible to secure the advantage in Court of Tai Maharaj, still the evidence would be absolutely convincing. The only evidence as far as he could see was that contained in the documents or rather that which was not contained in them.

The Advocate-General: I don't know of anything else besides it.

Their Lordships took time to consider their decision.

A DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S ORDER CANCELLED.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston at the High Court on Thursday, disposed of the application of one Bhavani Haribhai, praying their Lordships to set aside the order for a new trial passed against him by the District Magistrate of Broach on the 12th November last.

Mr. F. Sorabjee Taleyarkhan with Mr. Coyajee, appeared for the applicant Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtikar Government pleader appeared for the Crown and Mr. Ratanlal Manekchand appeared for the complainant.

The applicant stated that in the beginning of 1903, the complainant Banabai lodged a complaint against him, under section 407 of the Indian

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The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1904.

THE TIBETAN MISSION.

IN the House of Lords on Friday night Lord Hardwicke reiterated the determination of his Majesty's Government to go through with the Tibetan Mission. The Tibetans, his lordship said, refused to have any intercourse with us, but willingly had intercourse with another Power and their intercourse with Russia had inspired them with the feeling that they had the Russian power behind them. Lord Lansdowne, endorsing the remarks of his colleague, informed the House that the Government's view was that the independence of Tibet should be recognised, but that if any Power were to exercise a preponderance there it must be Great Britain. That point, said the Foreign Secretary, had been made sufficiently clear to Tibetans, whose confidence in Russian support had contributed to our difficulty. But, his lordship added, Russia had given distinct and, he thought, satisfactory assurances regarding her policy. We are glad Lord Lansdowne is satisfied, but we do not find much foundation on which to build any great superstructure of hope in the Blue-book which came by last mail. Colonel Younghusband's last report clearly stated that the Tibetans were relying on Russian support, and that Russian arms had entered Tibet had been learnt from several independent sources. Colonel Younghusband assumed it as certain that Dorjieff, who two or three years ago went on a mission to the Tsar from the Dalai Lama, is at present at Lhassa, that a promise of Russian support had been given by him to the Tibetans, and that the Tibetans believe that his promised support will be given to them. Though, with Colonel Younghusband, we believe that the promise has been made, we do not suppose that Russia will fulfil it. In May last his Majesty's Government received assurances that Russia had no intention of developing political interests in Tibet, though only last month a Russian Memorandum set forth that, in view of the very great importance which the Imperial Russian Government attached to the avoidance of any cause of trouble in China, it would consider our expedition into Tibet as calculated to produce a situation of considerable gravity, which might eventually force the Russian Government to take measures for the protection of its interests in those regions. Lord Lansdowne at that time pointed out to the Russian Ambassador that although Lhassa is within a comparatively short distance of the Indian frontier it is considerably over a thousand miles distant from the Asiatic possessions of Russia and that any sudden display of Russian interest or activity in the regions immediately adjoining the possessions of Great Britain would scarcely fail to have a disturbing effect upon the population, or to create the impression that British influence was receding and that of Russia making rapid advances into regions which had hitherto been regarded as altogether outside her sphere of influence.

Five weeks later the Russian Ambassador informed Lord Lansdowne that Russia had no convention about Tibet, either with Tibet itself or with China or anyone else, nor had the Russian Government any agents in that country or any intention of sending agents or missions there. Almost in the same breath Count Beckendorff added that, although the Russian Government had no designs whatever on Tibet, they could not remain indifferent to any serious disturbance of the "status quo" in that country. Such a disturbance "might render it necessary for them to safeguard their interests in Asia, not that even in this case they would desire to interfere in the affairs of Tibet, as their policy 'ne viserait le Tibet en aucun cas,' but they might be obliged to take measures elsewhere." This we suppose is what Lord Lansdowne regards as distinct and satisfactory assurances. He did not consider his interview with Count Beckendorff satisfactory when he found it necessary to inform that Ambassador that should there be any display of Russian activity in Tibet we should be obliged to reply by a display of activity not only equivalent to, but exceeding, that made by Russia. If they sent a mission, he gave it to understand Great Britain would have to do the same, but in greater strength. Lord Lansdowne at that time made a statement similar in effect to that he made on Friday in the House of Lords when he said that although we had no intention of annexing the country we had treaties with the Tibetans and a right to trade facilities. If these were denied us and if the Tibetans did not fulfil their Treaty obligations it would be absolutely necessary that we should insist upon our rights. Yet, subsequently, the Russian Ambassador intimated that his Government could not help feeling that the invasion of Tibetan territory by a British force was calculated to involve a grave disturbance of the Central Asian situation and it was most unfortunate that at the present time, when the Russian Government was disposed to enter into an amicable discussion of relations at the various points where British and Russian interests were in contact, an event of this kind so calculated to create mistrust on the part of Russia should have occurred. Lord Lansdowne did not hesitate to say that he was firmly convinced Russia would not have shown such patience as we had and that they would have been at Lhassa by this time if they had received the provocation Great Britain had.

Lord Lansdowne felt bound to add that it seemed to him beyond strange that these protests should be made by the Government of a Power which had, all the world over, never hesitated to encroach upon its neighbours when the circumstances seemed to require it. If the Russian Government had a right to complain of us, added Lord Lansdowne, "for taking steps in order to obtain reparation from the Tibetans by advancing into Tibetan territory, what kind of language should we not be entitled to use in regard to Russian encroachments in Manchuria, Turkestan, and Persia?" Lord Lansdowne may have received his distinct and satisfactory assurances since the record of that conversation was written. If so, they are not included in the Blue-book. Possibly they have been received since the document was issued, for certainly there is no record of anything either distinct or satisfactory. The Foreign Press is inclined to regard the correspondence as highly unsatisfactory. Berlin journals considered the issue as extremely significant proof that England is resolved to create difficulties for Russia during the war with Japan. The charges made by England, says the "Vossische Zeitung," sound like provocations and, were it not for Russia's entanglement in the Far East, serious complications would of necessity arise from the publication of the Blue-book considering its unfriendly and even menacing tone. The "Fremdenblatt" considers that the old rivalry between England and Russia comes to the surface more conspicuously than it has for a very long time. A diplomatist interviewed by the "Allgemeine Zeitung" declared Lord Lansdowne's language to be an open affront to Russia and that it has hardly ever happened before that a Foreign Minister said to an ambassador what Lord Lansdowne said. England, through Lord Lansdowne, showed her teeth and not without effect if the Foreign Secretary has received the assurances of which he speaks since the publication of the Blue-book, that is within the last fortnight. Anyhow the mission is to proceed with its duty no matter what opposition presents itself.

A NEW COAL FIELD. THE most recent issue of the records of the Geological Survey of India contains a description of a new coal field which has been discovered in Isa Khel in the Mianwali district of the Punjab. The coal deposits occur in the rocks of the Punjab Salt Range where some primitive mining has been carried on for a considerable time, but the most important deposits have been only recently brought to notice. In 1864 Dr. Oldham described the coal-beds of Kalabagh, Kotki, Chasmiab, and Malla Khel, but condemned all with the exception of Kalabagh as permanent sources of fuel. Mr. A. B. Wynne in 1879-80 examined the Trans-Indus extension of the Salt Range and mentioned a number of coal localities in Isa Khel, but considered the layers as of little value as sources of fuel. Two years ago, however, Mr. R. W. Hodges, Engineer-in-Chief of the Kushalgarh-Thal Railway, used in his locomotives coal obtained from Malla Khel with results which he reported were as good as those obtained from Bengal coal costing Rs. 26 to Rs. 35 per ton and better than those obtained from Dandot coal at Rs. 19 per ton. This led to an enquiry by Mr. Simpson of the Geological Survey into the economic value of the deposits, and it was in the course of that investigation that important deposits in the Maidan Range were discovered. At Kalabagh and Kuch, where coal is being worked by the natives in a small way, there are deposits which are approximately estimated to yield 71,915 tons and 14,149 tons respectively. The output at Kalabagh is at present about three tons per day, and with systematic working, Mr. Simpson states, it could probably be increased to ten tons per day. The amount of coal obtainable in these mines from above free drainage level is, however, estimated at only 16,529 tons and therefore it would not be advisable to incur the cost of European management or of the erection of more than a minimum of mining-plant. The Kuch coal seam, which is estimated to yield only a small amount of coal, would be expensive to work owing to its thinness, besides being difficult of access, and Mr. Simpson does not believe its systematic working would repay the necessary outlay. It is different with the important seam which has been found in the Maidan Range. There are, indeed, two seams here, but the upper, which is fifty feet below the nummulitic limestone, is not more than nine inches thick and appears to have only a limited lateral extent. Fifty feet below the first occurs the second seam and the result of the inspection of the outcrop is an estimate that there is here a quantity of coal, workable with free drainage, amounting to 493,235 tons. This deposit could be reached by means of levels driven in from the lowest points of the outcrop, which would unwater considerable areas of the seam. The seam outcrops on a steep scarp and an additional large area might be unwatered by driving adits through the underlying rocks to cut the seam in depth. By this means it is estimated that it would be possible to work a second area yielding 986,470 tons of coal. These estimates are made in the absence of a detailed survey of the field, but are based on definite premises. The quality of the coal suffers from a high percentage of moisture, but Mr. Simpson describes it as undoubtedly a useful fuel and puts its market-value as compared with Bengal coal in the ratio of two to three. For the working of these deposits he suggests that winnings might be established in any of the gorges debouching between Malla Khel and Sultan Khel. The mining cost he does not think would be excessive and puts it at five rupees per ton. It would be necessary to build a light railway about sixteen miles long to a point on the Indus whence the coal would be conveyed in boats to Mari, which is the nearest railway station to the field. With efficient management and the workings properly laid out it is calculated that the whole cost of mining, transport, and management would come to Rs. 7-8 per ton, which would enable Isa Khel coal to take the place of Bengal and Dandot coal over large sections of the North-Western Railway Company's lines.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN. IF Russian warships have held up and seized British steamers laden with coal for Japan, no objection can be upheld. As we showed the other day, if any of the goods on board are fit for purposes either of war exclusively, or of war as well as of peace, the commander of the cruiser proceeds to ascertain the destination of the vessel. This is done by inspection of her charter-party, her log-book, and other documents, and by inquiries from her master and crew. A vessel's destination is considered neutral if both the port to which she is bound and every intermediate port at which she is to call in the course of her voyage be neutral and if at no part of her voyage she is to go to the enemy's fleet at sea. A vessel's destination is considered hostile if either the port to which she is bound or any intermediate port at which she is to call in the course of her voyage be hostile, or if in any part of her voyage she is to go to the enemy's fleet at sea. It often happens that a vessel's destination is expressed in her papers to be dependent upon contingencies. In such a case the destination should be presumed hostile if any one of the ports which under any of the contingencies she may be intended to touch at or go to be hostile; but this presumption may be whether by clear proof that the master has definitely abandoned a hostile destination and is pursuing a neutral one. The ostensible destination of the vessel is sometimes a neutral port while she is in reality intended after touching and even landing and colourably delivering over her cargo there to proceed with the same cargo to a hostile port. In such a case the voyage is held to be continuous, and the destination is held to be hostile throughout. The Ettrickdale, Frankby, and Mathilda may all be neutral and the fact discovered at once: if not they and their cargoes will be detained.

MR. F. W. LATIMER, C. I. E., Assistant Private Secretary to the Viceroy, will retire on the 1st April, after a career in which he has rendered most valuable personal service to the Headquarters of Government. He came out to India with Lord Mayo so far back as 1868, and has thus served under eight Viceroys. Although Mr. Latimer's official designation has been slightly altered of late years his work has been of much the same character all through, and he has enjoyed the unlimited confidence and goodwill of every Viceroy and Private Secretary in the last thirty-five years. He has had a unique experience of men and politics in that period, and in discharging many confidential duties he has says the "Pioneer," shown, in the highest form the qualities of judgment and discretion that could not fail to be appreciated. In his case, at least, retirement means that the one permanent member of the Viceregal Staff at last disappears from the scene, and that his place cannot adequately be filled.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 6th February shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1903 of 190,029 maunds and Rs. 12,150 in the earnings.

AT the particular desire of Lady Woodburn it has been decided that the European subscriptions to the fund organised by the Talukdars of Oudh for a memorial of Sir John Woodburn shall be set apart and devoted to some smaller monument in the Allahabad Cathedral, It has been arranged between the Lieutenant-Governor and the Cathedral authorities that this will best take the form of a stained glass window, which is to be ordered forthwith.

BURMESE girls on bicycles are really graceful, says a Rangoon contemporary. A galaxy of young Burmese ladies flying along on the wheels is a sight new to Akyab and none the less charming. Some half a dozen Arakanese girls have taken to cycling and of an evening they might be seen pedalling away gaily. The independence of the Burmese woman is proverbial and we are told that she enjoys even rights which her European sister is clamouring for.

A STATEMENT was recently made in the Calcutta papers that apparently some friction had arisen regarding the installation of wireless telegraphy at Saugor, and that the Bengal Government had stopped the project until the sanction of the Government of India had been obtained. The truth of the matter is, we understand, "says the Pioneer," that one important fact has been overlooked by the promoters of wireless telegraphy in this country. No installation can be put up by anyone in India without the license of the Supreme Government, whose monopoly under Act XIII of 1885 is a most absolute and comprehensive one and covers the case of wireless apparatus. The representatives of the Marconi Company will doubtless be able to obtain a license, as Government can scarcely desire to check private enterprise in a matter of this kind, though the Telegraph Department is undertaking the experiment of wireless telegraphy between the Andamans and Burma.

THE Russian Navy has had so little active service that not much is known of its officers outside Russia. Thus the news that Admiral Stark has been superseded by Admiral Makaroff conveys about as much information to the ordinary mind as if the mystic letter "N. or M." of the Catechism were substituted for these gentleman's names. The new Commander-in-Chief, however, is said to be the most distinguished officer in the Russian Navy. He took an active part in the torpedo operations in the Black Sea, which paralysed the Turkish fleet in the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-78, and more recently he has gained repute by inventing the ice-breakers, "Ermak, Baikal" and "Makaroff" and by his writings on various naval matters. He appears to have made a special study of torpedo tactics, and should now have ample opportunity of testing his theories on the rough anvil of war.

THE Pathan Navvy is a good worker but a somewhat turbulent gentleman to deal with unless his little weaknesses are humoured. When therefore, about a thousand Pathans were recently sent to the southern section of the Nushki Railway and the duties of keeping order amongst them was entrusted to fifteen or twenty men of the local Brahui Levies, there was trouble with the gangs. The men, with their customary independence, resented any interference with their liberty of action and serious disputes arose. It could not exactly be said that mutiny broke out, for the term would not be applicable, but the men certainly got out of hand. It would seriously have interfered with work on what is now regarded as an urgent project if their services had been lost, for this might have interfered with the engagement of Pathans at all, who are extremely clannish in the matter of labour. Fortunately the trouble was settled by the intervention of the Railway Staff and Pathan and Brahui are no longer at loggerheads.

RUSSIAN COMMANDERS IN THE FIELD.

[BY ANGUS HAMILTON.]

THE sands in the glass have run their course, and war is now to be the means for the adjustment of the differences which have existed between Russia and Japan for so many months. Russia, is rapidly awakening to the gravity of her position, writes Mr. Angus Hamilton in the "Pall Mall Gazette" and the fact that General Kuropatkin has been placed at the head of affairs is strong presumptive evidence that every effort must be made to atone for the mistaken policy under stress of which Admiral Alexeieff has precipitated a war.

THE MINISTER AND——.

General Kuropatkin is not by any means a lover of peace, but as Minister of War in Russia he has enjoyed peculiar opportunities for judging the position in which Russia is placed at the present moment. There is, perhaps, little doubt that this officer ranks with the most distinguished generals in the service, his experience of war extending throughout a number of years and touching in turn every phase of Russian development. He has seen Russia grow, and he has fostered her expansion by services which he has rendered in the important appointments which he has filled. As a soldier his lines have been cast with the advance of Russia across Asia and in the bureaux of St Petersburg, and although his experience may be calculated to promote a rooted conviction in the irresistible might of his country, he is wise in war and experienced in the preparations which make war possible. By the time that he arrives in Port Arthur preliminary naval movements of the first importance will have already taken place, the position of affairs for the future depending upon the character of the report which he, as the general officer commanding the Russian forces in the field, will furnish to the Tsar. Unfortunately for the interests of Russia, the serious turn which has been given to the situation by the firmness of Japan is at least twelve months in advance of the preparations which Russia has made to forestall her demands. This fact is well known to General Kuropaktin, whose appointment to the Far East coincided with the determination of the Tsar to restrain the bellicose activities of Admiral Alexeieff.

THE MAN.

Those who know General Kuropatkin are in no way surprised that the Tsar should have entrusted him with the command of the Russian troops in the field. He is rough in his manner and aggressive in his prejudices. As a soldier he is fearless, stubborn, and contemptuous, but experience of high office in St. Petersburg has made him in some degree amenable to the patronage of those who live in palaces. At heart, however, he is little of the courtier, and even less of the diplomatist, but the knowledge that his own interests are governed by the measure of his obedience to the wishes of the Tsar renders it unlikely that he will make any departure from the letter of his instructions. When he takes the field however, it may be that the ambitions of the Minister will give place to the instincts of the soldier, a contingency which will most assuredly happen if the halo of some glorious achievement can rest upon his arms. Never a carpet knight, it has to be admitted none the less that the old spirit, exhibited with such remarkable effect in the days of the Turkestan campaign under Skobeleff, has suffered some extinction in desire for and pride of office which in the interval have distinguished him. Now, however, he will hold the highest post in the keeping of his Government; the eyes of his country will be upon him and its destiny in the Far East will be in his hands. With this knowledge he will be fortified and in this appreciation of his importance so directly emphasised by the choice of the Tsar, General Kuropatkin must surely find sufficient to encourage him and to impel to that active and able administration of his high command by which the military traditions of his country can be alone fittingly preserved.

MANCHURIA—A TRAINING GROUND.

Within recent years Manchuria has provided a field of activity for many officers of distinction in the Russian military service. Several of them are still on duty there, never having enjoyed a moment's relaxation nor any period of leave from the time when the Boxer rising gave cause for their despatch to the scene of hostilities. The name of many recur at this moment, officers whose services in Manchuria during the past few years render them peculiarly fitted to second the plans of their chief. As the master-mind in the campaign, General Kuropatkin will be unable to devote any great personal attention to the elaboration of the details of his operations, the development of which must fall necessarily upon the shoulders of his lieutenants. In this respect the presence of Major General Artamanoff and Major-General Krontratenko, who are in command of the rifle brigades located respectively at Port Arthur and Vladivostock, and the aged Lieutenant-General Linievitch, commander-in-chief of Russia's military forces in the Far East during the Boxer crisis, will be advantageous, but it may be safely hazarded that the brunt of the campaign, in the actual development of its operations, will be borne by Major General Sterpetaki, so long in charge of the operations in Southern and Central Manchuria against the Chinese Boxers and Manchurian bandits. General Sterpetski is known throughout Southern Manchuria but the name of General Grodekoff, the Governor of Eastern Siberia, is equally one with which to conjure once the banks of the Amur River have been crossed. These two men, with Admiral Alexeieff at Port Arthur, have composed a triumvirate in Russia's Far Eastern dominions that has left little undone which could have advanced the interests and ambitions of the Little Father.

GRODEKOFF AND STERPETSKI.

It is not in the field of their activity that General Grodekoff and General Sterpetski are drawn together. Each man represents in himself the type of officer to whom Russia delegates the safe custody of her provinces, the good administration of her frontiers. Force of circumstances has evolved of one an administrative, of the other a military machine. Grodekoff sits at Khabaroff, wielding the absolute powers of the Tsar throughout a territory larger than the British Isles by many hundreds of square miles; Sterpetski, the officer in command of the Russian forces in the field in Southern Manchuria, is established at Mukden, where his headquaters are located and where the major part of his force is centred. These men, however, moving in separate spheres of activity and divided by great distances, are none the less united by their singleness of purpose and by the simplicity and earnestness of their lives. As a man, General Grodekoff is short in stature, with broad shoulders, bearded, and a bald head, he is abrupt in speech, but he talks quickly with precision of ideas and great frankness. There are force and energy in his actions, alertness and domination in his words. He covets neither reward nor distinction and he is whole-souled and inflexible, neither changing his mind nor going back upon his policy. He, too, like all the proconsuls of Russia in the Far East, is unmarried. Undoubtedly he is a man of resource, a thinker, whose reflections are based upon experience, and with little time to waste upon useless speculations. As a man of affairs, he has passed his life in the wastes of Asia, in Persia, and in Afghanistan, and, as he has dealt with men rather than with books, he has composed no little history by his own exertions. He is feared, and by turns cajoled or intrigued against, but since he has devoted his life to his work, he is generally left alone.

In some respects, General Sterpetski resembles General Grodekoff. Holding a less exalted position than the Governor of Eastern Siberia, his career, too, has been fashioned upon different lines. Sterpetski is eminently a soldier. Almost a child of nature in the simplicy of his character, he is loyal to his country, self-centred in its interests, and determined to maintain them at any cost. As a leader in the field, his exertions in the past four years in Manchuria show that he expects his soldiers to undertake nothing which he himself also cannot do. He is, therefore, beloved by his men, in whom he trusts implicitly and upon whom hitherto he has relied without fail. He has been responsible for peace and order in Manchuria from the beginning of the Boxer crisis, since which time his force, engaged in continuous active service, has been unpaused.

LAND FORCES MEET.

A SKIRMISH AT PINGYANG.

RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

REPORTED CONSPIRACY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 29.

A telegram from St. Petersburg says that the situation at Port Arthur is unchanged and two days' heavy gales render any attempt at landing impossible.

Russia has issued war regulations declaring coal, rice, and foodstuffs contraband.

The traffic on the trans-Siberian Railway is very congested and a locomotive has disappeared through the ice of Lake Baikal.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 28.

Japanese official accounts state that Russian cavalry scouts appeared before Pingyang but were repulsed.

Mr. S Hayashi, Consul for Japan in Bombay, states that the following telegram was received yesterday morning from the Japanese Government :—

"At 9 a.m. of the 28th a detachment of Russian cavalry appeared about 700 metres north from Heijo (Pyong Yang) but they retreated before the fire of our infantry."

Reuter wires from Peking that during the last week 10,000 well-armed and disciplined troops have been despatched from Paotingfu to the North-Eastern frontier.

It is reliably reported from Suez that the Russian warships anchored in the Gulf have seized the British steamers Ettrickdale, Frankby, and the Norwegian steamer Mathilda laden with coals.

Later accounts state that in the attempt to block Port Arthur all the crews of the sunken vessels were rescued.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 29.

An "Indian Daily News'" special cable dated London the 28th instant states :—

The ex-Minister M. Lanessan is actively resisting the attempt fostered by the Russian Secret Service to drag France into the war. The latest idea of the conspirators is that France should lend Russian warships to replace those which have been sunk or blocked up in Port Arthur.

Lord Selbourne in the House of Lords denied seriatim the persistent stories, mostly of Russian and German origin, impugning British neutrality and declared that there was some influence at work on the Continent to misrepresent England's attitude.

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 29.

A special cablegram to the "Indian Daily Telegraph" states :—The Japanese claim to have gained a victory in a land battle at Pingyang.

A Singapore message states :—The transport Namsang, with the Russian survivors of the Cemulpo fight, has arrived here.

Attempts have been made to interview some of the Russian officers by the local Press, but they have all observed a certain amount of reticence with regard to the Chemulpo disaster.

It was learnt, however, that the decks of the great Russian cruiser Varyag were, after the attack of the Japanese warships, veritable shambles.

THE ATTEMPT TO BLOCK PORT ARTHUR.

JAPANESE OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan in Bombay, informs us that the following telegram was received on Sunday from the Japanese Government :—

Official report of the Navy Department states that the five Japanese steamers which were to block the mouth of Port Arthur were proceeding towards the mouth from south of Lao-te-Shan at about 4 in the morning of the 24th. Tenshiu Maru, which led the others, directed her course towards the left but as she was disabled by the enemy's shell went ashore herself at a place about three miles south-west from the mouth. The rest of the steamers which followed changed their course towards north-east, but were baffled by the search-light and heavy fire of the enemy. Bushu Maru sustained heavy wounds at her bow and went ashore near the Tenshiu Maru. She was blown up and sunk by her own crew. Buyo Maru was also seriously damaged and sunk before reaching the mouth. Hokoku Maru and Jinsen Maru made desperate efforts and succeeded in reaching the mouth, Hokoku Maru getting pretty close to the Retvisan and Jinsen Maru near the opposite bank. The crew on each steamer set fire on dynamite to wreck her, and took to their boats, raising a loud war-whoop when both steamers were sinking. Then they tried to join our torpedo flotilla, but their attempt failed and were compelled to take a long round way to avoid obstinate search-lighting and cannonading of the enemy. At dawn however the sea became calmer, and after many hardships they managed to join our squadron at about three in the afternoon.

THE INABA MARU'S RUSE.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's Inaba Maru arrived at Hongkong on February 13th, having painted her funnel red. Her name was painted over and she passed as a Glen liner until she lifted the Japanese flag. The officers report that at Port Said Admiral Wirenius pulled around and inspected her carefully.

The P. and O. Co's. steamers Pekin, Captain C.D. Goldsmith, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Kobe. The Pekin left the Japanese port on the 30th January ten days before hostilities commenced and on passing the Straits of Simoneseki she met four Japanese torpedo boats bound presumably for the inland sea. Nothing of importance occurred until the vessel got in latitude 8 degrees north, and longitude 108 degrees east, when she passed a Russian Volunteer vessel, name unknown, on the 8th February and on the following day she passed H. M. S. King Alfred, bound for the Far East. The Pekin reached Singapore on the 10th February and left on the 11th arriving at Colombo on the 18th where two Russian merchants vessels were at anchor.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

RUSSIAN ANGLOPHOBIA.

BRITISH FLAG INSULTED.

London, Feb. 13.—Russia has chartered two German steamers of the Menzel line, the "Hamburg" and the "Carl Menzel," to convey guns, arms, and ammunition for Vladivostock. One of the ships sailed yesterday. The second will sail in a few days.

During the celebrations at Helsingfors, in Finland, in commemoration of the centenary of the national poet, Runeberg, the British flag hoisted at the consulate was lowered by command of the Russian police, while the French flag was allowed to float over the French consulate. The British consul, Mr. C. J. Cooke, protested to General Bobrikoff, the Governor-General, who permitted the British ensign to be rehoisted. Subsequently the Chief of Police apologised to the British Consul for the indignity to which the flag had been subjected.

Addressing a deputation from the Council of the Russian Empire yesterday, the Czar hoped that Russia would emerge from her grievous trial with her honor strengthened at home and abroad, and again devote herself "to the arts of peace, so dear to my heart, and so necessary to the Fatherland."

The "Daily Express" states that the rumour of the Baltic fleet proceeding to the Far East is mere bluff to satisfy Russian opinion

London, February 14.—The Chinese legation in Paris states that fighting is progressing on the Yalu River—the Korean and Manchurian frontier—between the Russians and Japanese, and that the Russians had taken 80 Japanese prisoners.

The Austrian collier "Java," which was chartered to proceed to Port Arthur with coal has been treated as a belligerent at Port Said, and ordered to quit immediately. The "Java" unloaded her cargo. It has been decided by the Egyptian Government to permit the absolutely essential repairs to the Russian torpedo boat now at Alexandria to be effected.

London, Feb. 14.—A revolutionary proclamation is having a widespread circulation in Russia. The proclamation inveighs against the war with Japan, which it states, is calculated to retard the economic progress of the nation for years, and it urges the Russians to so act that the contest shall prove the grave of despotism.

England, France, and Germany agree in interpreting Mr. Secretary Hay's Note as assuming that the logic of force and of events has placed Manchuria outside the scope of neutrality.

THE COMING LAND BATTLE.

KOREA AS A FIGHTING GROUND.

What sort of country is Korea from the point of view of military operations? Are its physical features suited to extended operations? Is the climate good for the carrying on of "bella, horrida bella!"? These are questions which as yet have not been at all thoroughly discussed. Their importance, however, cannot be gainsaid. writes "M." in the "West Minister Gazette." First, as to the climate of Korea. The general European accounts state that the climate of Korea is "magnificent," "superb"—at least during nine months of the year—but that for three months there is a season of rain, heat, and damp which breeds malaria among the Koreans, although Europeans are not affected. Mr. Parker, indeed, has described the summer as bright, bracing, and temperate—not unlike that of Nova Scotia—and says that the hot weather and the mosquitoes only last for a month or two, while the winters are cold and bracing. This, I think, is rather an understatement. The Korean himself, at any rate, complains that only the spring and autumn are moderate. He cannot stand the great heat of summer or the severe cold of winter. And surely it is a litotes to describe as cold and bracing a place where snow always falls in large quantities, especially in the northern parts of Korea, and where the snowfalls, many feet deep, prevent people from travelling during two or three months to a great extent. At this very moment everything is sure to be frozen up, and the rivers are no doubt sufficiently frozen to allow of wagons being driven across them. It is not much consolation to tell a shivering (or sweating) Oriental that we Europeans find his climate superb. The supposed advantage, therefore, to the Japanese of being able to live more according to their native conditions on the resources of Korea than the Russians may not prove any very great advantage after all.

The characteristic feature of the country undoubtedly is its network of mountains. From Paiktu-San, in the far north, which rises to a height of 8,700ft., and contains the sources of the rivers Yalu and Tumen, there runs southward a lofty, range which bisects the peninsula into two unequal parts. On the western side of this backbone there are numerous lateral ranges which divide the country into a bewildering succession of "beetling crags," precipitous hills, and valleys through which flow swift perennial streams. On the eastern side the land is very fertile but very inaccessible. Further south, however, the main backbone becomes rather more invertebrate and, losing somewhat of its grandeur, sinks down into more spurs and small levels, the barren nature of which forms a striking contrast with the heavily timbered summits of the Diamond Mountain and the northern groups. The seaboard is equally precipitous and inhospitable, rising into steep crags and being flanked by numerous desolate uninhabited islands, consequently, Korea, which has a total area of 83000 square miles, boasts only three considerable harbours—Chemulpo, Fusan, and Wonsan. This mountainous country, without any real plains of importance would of course be so far favourable to Japan that it would render cavalry—in which arm Japan is notoriously weak—more or less unimportant. Again the mountains would naturally favour the defending side, whichever that might happen to be be. Our recent South African experiences showed that some 90,000 men, especially in these days of quick-firing guns and of smokeless powder, would, if acting on the defensive amongst the heavily timbered mountain ranges, be amply sufficient to hold an invading army. An invasion of Korea would therefore not be lightly undertaken unless it could be so quickly and thoroughly accomplished as to forestall opposition. In this Japan would naturally be more likely to succeed, as the distance from Sasebo to Fusan (Mosampho) is only 140 knots. But at the same time it should be remembered that the railway thence to Seoul has only at present been carried to Tai-ku, and further, the road is dreadful. The roads of Korea are invariably rough, and just now of course they are frost-bound. Many of them are but narrow strips along which it would be difficult to take guns of any size. The road from Fusan by which Japan has always invaded Korea in the past, and which runs straight to the capital through the provinces of Julla and Giungsang, passes through high unscalable mountains on either side, and is so narrow that one man could block it. It was here that some three centuries ago the Japanese invader confronted the Chinese defender and the armies could do each other no injury.

Concerning the rivers there is not much to be said The strategic importance of the Yalu is obvious, and of the remaining rivers we need only mention the Han, which almost bisects Korea and is navigable for some one hundred and fifty miles; the Tumen, which rises, like the Yalu, in Changbaishan; the Mokpo, the Naktong, and the Taidong. The rivers are, as I have said, frozen at this time, but in summer they become very much in flood and are then extremely difficult to cross. Their average width may be roughly gauged by the picturesque phrase of a Korean who could not give any figures, but said that a crossing would take about half an hour in a sailing-boat.

An even more negligible quantity are the railways of which there are two, the unfinished one from Fusan to Seoul and that from Seoul to its port, Chemulpo. The latter is only about twenty-five miles in length. All stores and provisions would, therefore, have to be carried by pack-horses, of which there are plenty.

A last point to be mentioned in connexion with the land itself is its fertility. The southern and eastern provinces are very rich. The rice of the country is said to be highly esteemed by the Japanese, who value it for its "bona," "Hoshu"—that is, boiled rice dried in the sun or artificially—is, of course, the staple food of the Japanese soldier on active service, who can carry with him three days' provisions. The country also produces vegetables in profusion, especially beans, and in addition the rivers contain quantities of fish. Cattle (shorthorns) are numerous, and there is abundance of all manner of game, including deer and wild boar. This, however, need not be reckoned with at this time of the year.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

A Decrease of Expenditure.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN GARRISON.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 29.

The Army Estimates amount to £28,900,000 being a decrease of £5,600,000. The total number of men is 227,000 being a decrease of 8781. Provision is made for a permanent garrison in South Africa of 21,500 men.

The entire re-armament of the Artillery including the Reserve batteries will be completed by the 31st March 1907 at a cost of £3,150,000.

India is conceded to have the priority of supply.

WAR OFFICE REFORM.

The Reconstitution Scheme.

SWEEPING CHANGES.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 28.

The report of the War Office Reconstitution Committee has been practically completed. It suggests a variety of sweeping changes including the creation of administrative districts, the grouping of regimental into brigade districts, and the extension of the territorial principle to other arms, and an adequate general staff.

It condemns the existing financial system.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 29.

Under the War Office re-constitution army corps are abolished. There will be five Generals commanding in chief of troops in five districts and also eight administrative districts under Major-Generals and nineteen Brigade districts.

The linked battalion system is abolished and the old numbers will be resumed by regiments.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA

The Fourth Test Match.

Play is impossible at Melbourne to-day owing to the wicket being under water.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

Scotland vs. Ireland.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 28.

In the International Rugby football match between Scotland and Ireland the former made 19 points and the latter 3.

SIR POWER PALMER DEAD

The death is announced of General Sir Power Palmer.

[Sir Power Palmer has not been long spared to enjoy his retirement and the news of his death will be received with great regret throughout the Indian Army. He relinquished the position of Commander-in-Chief in India to Lord Kitchener about fifteen months ago after having occupied the post for two and a half years. He was born in 1840 and was educated at Cheltenham. He entered the Indian Army in 1857 and his long record of war service included the Indian Mutiny, in which he served with Hodson's Horse, the North-West-Frontier Campaign of 1863, the Abyssinian War 1867-68, the North-East-Frontier Expedition 1874-75, the Dutch War in Acheen 1876-77, the Afghan War 1878-79, the Soudan War 1885, He Commanded the Chin Hills Expedition in 1892-93 and in the Tirah in 1897-98 he commanded the line of communications and subsequently the 2nd division. He was created K. C. B. in 1893, and became a General in 1899. In 1901 he was made a G. C. I. E. His services in the Tirah Campaign were acknowledged by the British Government.

ASSAULT ON SOLDIERS BY NATIVES.

EVIDENCE BY THE BISHOP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS FEBRUARY 29.

Several fisherman living in a fishing village near Saint Thome are being prosecuted on a complaint of the officer commanding the Leicestershire regiment on charges of rioting, being members of an unlawful assembly and assaulting British soldiers on the eve of Christmas day. The lord bishop of Madras in the Egmore Police Court to-day deposed having seen two or three British soldiers on that evening running away from a large crowd of fishermen armed with large sticks. He saw two or three blows given to one soldier who fell and several large stones thrown at him. He went to obtain help; but unfortunately his Lordship was unable to identify either the soldiers or the assailants.

The case is proceeding.

DEPARTURE OF H. H. THE NIZAM

His Highness the Nizam of Hydeeabad left Bombay at half-past ten o'clock last night by special train. Since Thursday special trains were kept ready at the Victoria Terminus Station, and had to be countermanded by his Highness's orders. With his Highness went the ladies of his Zenana, his staff and followers. Mr. Huard, Traffic Inspecior, and Mr. Collett, Police Inspector accompanied the train. The train is expected to reach Hydeabad on Wednesday morning.]

THE TIBET MISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 29.

The "Indian Daily News'" London correspondent cables :—

In the Tibet debate in the House of Lords Lord Rosebery stated that he wished we could withdraw, for the mission had a melancholy resemblance to Lord Lytton's First Afghan War. He submitted that the Home Government had only adopted this policy in diference to Lord Curzon's strong and energetic impulsion.

Major Thomas, 54th Punjabis, Captain A. Minogue West Yorkshires, and Captain Anderson, Ninth Bhopal Battalion have been appointed special service officers with the Tibet Mission Escort.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wadell, I. M. S., has been appointed P. M. O. and Antiquarian with the Tibetan Mission and escort.

THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

IMPORTANT CHANGES.

Important changes in the Indian Meteorological Department have been sanctioned by the Government of India under the advice of the Observatories Committee of the Royal Society in England, the highest experts upon this subject in existence, with a view to bringing this branch of Indian scientific research up to date and of expanding its utility. At the headquarters at Simla two additional assistants are to be located to aid Mr. Walker, the present Government Meteorologist, in dealing with meteorological data and in original research. These assistants will be highly trained scientists selected from Home Universities; they are to be sent out by the Secretary of State this spring. An assistant with similarly high qualifications is also to be sent out from Home without delay to aid Mr. Michie Smith in the Kodaikanal Observatory. At the same time the Bengal Meteorological Staff is to be reorganised and the present inconvenient system of dual control abolished, the whole of the meteorological work for Bengal being brought under one roof at the Alipore Observatory where Mr. Kuchler will be placed in charge of the local weather reporting as well as of the scientific duties of the Observatory. The anomaly of separate small reporting establishments maintained by the Bengal Government and working independently of the Central Meteorological Office will thus be removed and the energy now spent in duplicating the compilation of observations will be devoted to the more profitable purpose of increasing the efficiency of the Meteorological services of the country which is so interdependent that it cannot be split up advantageously under separate control.

COTTON GROWING IN BURMA.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 29.

In regard to Mr. Brodrick's statement on the subject of the growing of cotton in Burma the possibility of such a development has for some time past been under investigation by the Indian Agricultural Department and Mr. Burkil, Economic Reporter to the Government of India, is at present on tour in Burma with the object of looking into this matter.

DICTIONARY OF ECONOMIC PRODUCTS

Sir George Watt has been placed on special duty in London to bring out a condensed edition in one volume of his expensive dictionary of the economic products of India.

MINING REGULATIONS.

The new rules under the Mines Act recently published tentatively have now been definitely settled in consultation with the various local interests concerned and will shortly be issued officially.

SOLDIERS PAWNING MEDALS.

POONA, FEBRUARY 29.

On 12th October last the Officer Commanding the Buffs charged Tarachand Jetaji in two cases and Dhulchand Joraji in one case under section 156 of the Army Act with receiving in pawn medals belonging to two soldiers, Sharp and Brown. The Cantonment Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 10 and three times the value of the medals and L 5 (Rs. 75) in case of the privates, and three times the value of the medals in the case of Private Brown, or in default three months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused applied for a revision, which was heard on 22nd December last by Mr. Kennedy, the then Additional Sessions Judge, and he referred the matter to the High Court on the ground that the Army Act is little known and no prosecutions have ever been undertaken under that section and there was nothing to show that accused knew of the criminality of their action; further that the military authorities acted in a way which practically amounted to a compromise. The judge stated that the magistrate was of opinion that he was bound under the section to pass a sentence of L. 5 minimum. The judge did not think this view to be right. It is true that the word "used" is the second offence and not the second conviction, but the act is an English one and the Judge believed that the Criminal Statute of England where they say a second offence means a second offence after conviction. Further there was nothing in the case of Dholchand to show that the medal pawned by Brown was pawned subsequently to that pawned by Sharp. The High Court have now varied the sentence for the second offence by reducing the fine from L 5 to Re. 1 and have confirmed the sentence in other respects: the balance of the fine to be remitted and to be refunded to the accused.

POONA MAIL BAG ROBBERY.

CONSTABLES SENTENCED.

POONA, FEBRUARY 29.

The Cantonment Magistrate deli vered judgment in the case in which Maruthi, Bapaji and Tatya Babaji stood charged with breach of trust and abetment in respect of two half-notes of Rs. 100. He considered it proved that Dr. Sirur of Dharwar sent two half-notes to the Oriental Life Assurance Company and which were spread out to dry in the lock-up among other papers on the 15th instant; that the accused got possession of the notes and endeavoured to change them in the bazaar; and that on enquiry by the police the notes were returned by the first accused, who had removed them when guarding the letters, etc. The second accused was not on duty but appears to have been tempted by the first accused and then took a leading part in endeavouring to change the notes but the e were extenuating circumstances in his case which could not be found in the case of the first accused who was guilty of a singularly despicable theft. He brought a slur on the force to which he belonged and was liable to seriously injre his superiors. Mercy to such a man was entirely out of place. The second accused was guilty of a less serious offence though sufficiently grave and which could not be lightly passed over.

The Magistrate sentenced the first to two years' rigorous and the second to six months' imprisonment.

The notes were ordered to be returned to the Postal authorities for delivery to their rightful owners.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 29.

In the course of his presidential speech at the annual meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce here to-day, the Hon. Mr. Cable touched upon a number of matters affecting the commercial interests of Calcutta. Referring to the Government's proposals for the partition of Bengal, he did not think they need cause apprehension, but said that the maintenance of the powers and jurisdiction of the Calcutta High Court ought to be an essential feature of the scheme. Regarding the proposal, sent by the Government to the Chamber for consideration, for the institution of an Imperial Customs Service, he was inclined to think they would meet the requirements of Calcutta merchants but that the matter is still under consideration. On the subject of restrictions which Government had proposed to impose upon the encashment of sub-circle currency notes, he was glad to be able to say that no legislation would be undertaken during the current session. Regarding Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal proposal, he supported the Government of India in holding that while India should hesitate to enter into any scheme which might embroil her with her continental customers she should in case of need be prepared to depart from her traditional principle of refusing to differentiate between imports of different countries. Much could otherwise be done to develop commerce and the manufacturing industries of this country. As an example he advocated relaxation of the present cast-iron rule of maxima and minima mileage railway rates; he also dwelt upon the need of institution by Government of a Commercial Bureau and said he had reason to hope that far from receding from the position they had taken up in this matter the Government of India had, if anything, advanced beyond it; but the Secretary of State for India had not yet replied to their latest proposals. Regarding the Congress of Indian Chambers of Commerce which takes place here next January, cordial acceptances had been received from the other Chambers and he hoped that it would become an annual event, as great weight would attach to whatever such a Congress recommended.

Sir Patrick Playfair, lately the president of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, also made an impressive speech in the course of which he dwelt upon the desirability of the Government of India's following the enlightened example of America in a more liberal railway policy; he also advocated arrangements whereby Indian interests should be more adequately represented than at present at home in connection with the fiscal question which affected Indian commerical interests so closely.

Mr. H. M. Ross pointed out the anomaly of Indian produce being charged as much for conveyance for six hundred miles by rail as for six thousand miles by sea, and went on to make a strong free trade speech in which he declared that Mr. Chamberlain's scheme was not imperial but parochial for the benefit of the British Isles and not for the benefit of the British Empire.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

The London correspondent of the "Indian Daily Telegraph" cables :—

The army estimates show a reduction of £5,000,000."

FIRE ON STEAMER.

The London correspondent of the "Indian Daily Telegraph" cables :—

"Fourteen lives have been lost in a fire on board the steamer "Queen" bound from San Francisco to Victoria, British Columbia."

BENGAL LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT

The Bengal Lawn Tennis Tournament Championship commenced here to-day before a large gathering. Three ties being played. Gresson beat Laing by six to three and six to one. Mackenzie beat Osborne by six to four and six to three; and Hechle beat Lewty by six to two and to six one.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Colonel J A Coxhead is appointed Colonel on the staff of the Royal Artillery, Punjab Command.

Major Care Royal sussex regiment is permitted to retire.

Lieut Buchanan, Seaforth Highlanders is appointed aid-de-camp to the Governor to Victoria.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

THE ANNUAL CAMP.

The annual camp-of-exercise of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Corps opened on Saturday, February 20th, and continues until Saturday next. This year the site chosen is at Colaba in close proximity to the North Forts. The change from Mahaluxmi to Colaba has been made principally owing to the better facilities offered at the latter forts for target practice. The whole corps is under the command of Lt.-Col. Louis P. Russell, and the other officers present are :—Major Leslie, Capt. A. F. E. Stiffe, R. A., Adjutant; Captains J. W. Hawes, J. Marsland, and S. Armstrong; Lieutenants H. O. Coates, K. W. Pennington, and J P. Watson. The camp has been very successful, the average daily attendance at drill being larger than that of previous years. Drills are carried out every morning and evening on 6in. B. L. and 10in. R. M. L. guns, as also practice at guard mounting and out-post duty. Good use has been made of the Rifle Range in the way of carbine shooting practice and class firing. The newly-formed Electrical Engineering Company carry on some very interesting practice with the searchlights on Oyster Rock under the command of Capt. Powell-Williams, assisted by Lieut. B. Triggs. On Saturday afternoon last, the 27th inst., a shooting match took place between the sergeants of the Cheshire Regiment and a team representing the B.V.A., and it resulted in a win for the Volunteers by 49 points. The conditions of the match were: 10 rounds each at 200, 300, and 500 yards respectively, 5 with the carbine and 5 with the rifle, one of each as sighters and 4 counting. The total scores were :—B.V.A., 983; Cheshires, 934.

On Saturday evening the Mess was open to guests. After an excellent dinner a concert was held under the supervision of Sergeant Bryning. By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and under the direction of Bandmaster W. J. Firkby, the band of the Cheshire Regiment played some selections in good style. Mrs. Macmillan delighted the audience with her excellent rendering of "Caller Herrin." Mr. Ben Defrece in his usual good form kept the house in roars of laughter. A very interesting item was a display of conjuring by Mr. F. Kempton which would have done credit to any professional. Other very pleasing turns were given by Miss Humphries, Sergt. Bryning, Sergt. Childs, Trumpeter Pickard and Gunner Andy, R. V. A. On Sunday morning Divine Service was held in the Afghan Memorial Church, the Volunteers being present.

CHOLERA AT BASRAH.

The following telgram dated the 9th February, from the Political Resident in Turkish-Arabia, Bagdad, is published in a "Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary" :—

"Cholera officially proclaimed at Basrah. Excise steamers from Basrah subjected to observation at Garaou for period not yet stated. Please stop influx of pilgrims as far as possible."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

British Overseas Trade.

LANCASHIRE COTTON INDUSTRY.

HALF-YEARLY RAILWAY MEETINGS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 12.

A feature of the official statement of the overseas trade of the country during the opening month of the new year is the introduction, as at the beginning of last year, of various modifications in the form of the accounts, tending to increased precision. Thus, various kinds of imports, noticeably apparel, chemicals, pottery, hardware, hides, iron and steel manufactures, musical instruments, oils from seeds, and oil-seed cake, are now shown in detail instead of being given in bulk as "unenumerated," under a general heading. Then, again, the particular localities from which certain commodities have been received are recorded in a larger number of cases than hitherto. Thus the imports of dry hides from Russia, British South Africa and British India, and the imports of scientific instruments and apparatus other than electrical from France and the United States are shown separately for the countries named, and we are given additional details as to the nature and quantity or value of the skins and wools received respectively from South Africa, British India, Argentina, Peru, Chili, Australia, and New Zealand. The yardage of imported flannels is given, and imports of hosiery and of mohair braids and laces are shown separately. The weight as well as the value of the imports of mill work and machinery is now recorded. A similar increase of detailed information is shown in the accounts of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures. Dyestuffs and chemicals are recorded in several cases by weight and not merely by value, and different descriptions are separated to a greater extent than formerly. Glass bottles are shown separately by the gross, pottery, including electric appliances, in various classes, machinery by the ton, motorcars and cycles or parts thereof separately.

In the case of iron and steel some of the details hitherto given have been combined in groups, apparently as unnecessarily elaborate hitherto; thus various shapes of iron have been grouped as wrought iron, iron and steel plates and sheets have been combined, and so on. In the case of woolen and worsted manufactures additional details as to the markets to which exports are sent are given, Denmark, Greece, Egypt, and Mexico being included in the enumerated list. Another useful new feature is the classification of the re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise in summary tables similar to those given for imports generally and for the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures, so that a more detailed idea of the constituent parts of our re-export or "handling" trade than was hitherto possible may be formed at a glance. The striking feature of the figures of our January trade this year is that the declared values of the imports, exports, and re-exports show decreases, in the first two cases as against the opening month of the two preceding years, and in the last case as against the opening month of last year. Whereas the December figures showed additional increases for the closing month of last year, the opening month of the new year testifies to contraction. As regards the imports, the contraction has occurred in the declared value of the group of imports of articles mainly or wholly manufactured, which shows a decrease of nearly a million sterling as against January, 1903, and nearly three-quarters of a million as against the corresponding month in 1902. The decrease as against last year is spread over every item except metals other than iron and steel, and apparel. The contraction is most marked in the case of woollen, cotton, and other yarns and textile fabrics. Leather and manufactures thereof, including boots, shoes, and gloves, also show a noteworthy contraction; and iron and steel, machinery, and miscellaneous goods are conspicuous in the list. An increase in the food and drink group was due all but exclusively to the imports of grain and flour, this item being partly counterbalanced by diminished imports of meat dutiable articles of food and drink, and tobacco, the net increase in the declared value of the food and drink group being £637,396. There was an increase of £637,933 in the declared value of the raw materials imported, substantial increases being shown in the case of cotton textile materials other than cotton or wool, and timber. These increases, however, were largely counterbalanced by a decided decrease in the value of the wool imported, and less marked decreases in the hides, oil-seeds, and iron ore and scrap received in this country.

Putting the net increase in the food and raw material groups against the decrease in the imports of manufactures, the net decrease on the import side of the account appears as £232,652 as against January, 1903 There is, however, a decrease of £4,148,485 as against January, 1902, three-fourths of which represents a decline in the food-staffs group and the balance declines in manufactures and raw materials. As regards the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures, the decline in the aggregate value for the month is £820,271 as against January last year, and £185,809 as against the corresponding month in 1902. On this side of the account the foodstuff group shows a decrease of £84,594 as against last year, raw materials a decrease of £308,847, and manufactures (including parcel post articles) a decrease of £426,830. As regards our exports of raw materials, the conspicuous item showing contraction is coal; the other changes in the group are insignificant in comparison. Apparel is the largest item showing decrease in the manufactures group, and other items are new ships, leather and manufactures thereof, iron and steel, and machinery. The shipments of cotton and woollen goods show increased values. Finally, the re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise show increases under grain and flour and raw cotton. These are the only increases of sufficiently large amount to call for notice as indications of pronounced tendencies. The imports of gold, mainly from British India and, in only the second place, from South Africa, during the month have been exceeded by the exports, Mexico and Central and South America, the United States and Egypt having been large takers. The movements of silver have also been on a free scale, the exports having substantially exceeded the imports. Silver has, indeed, been largely sent to British India, shipments having been stimulated by the active demand for additional rupees which is said to have kept the Bombay and Calcutta mints working recently both day and night.

A Liverpool correspondent who is not at all pleased with the general conduct of the Lancashire cotton industry emphasises several points which may now, he thinks, be usefully considered. One of these is "the disposition to increase continually spindles and looms without any regard as to how they are to be fed," and without considering the relation of the world's requirements of manufactures to the supply of raw material. Another is the "blind faith of Lancashire that America will be only too thankful to sell her produce at Lancashire's estimate of proper prices." This is a revival of the reproach that Lancashire has not yet understood that she is no longer the predominating influence, and it is suggested that, against the evidence of statistics, she has persisted in holding aloof while Continental and American mills have acquired the stock that is to give them a great advantage in the competition of the immediate future. A point of more freshness is the contention that an entirely false view is taken by the majority of manufacturers in supposing that "the price of the raw material must always yield to the current rates which Lancashire is able to obtain for her manufactures, and never that the world's markets must rise to the level of the raw material." Recent experience in this market certainly confirms the contention that although a demand may be delayed and even to some extent restricted, the bulk of it will ultimately conform to the necessity of high prices. The declaration, heard very often some months ago,

hat India cannot buy when cotton is over 5d. per pound will hardly be accepted now as even a half-truth.

The half-yearly meeting of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway was somewhat breezy. The directors were in the trying position of having to face the shareholders with a considerable falling off in receipts, a reduced dividend on the ordinary shares, and the stock quoted not only below par, but lower than it has been for many years. At one stage in the proceedings there were shouts of "North British," in allusion to the drastic alteration of the Board of that Railway some years' since, and the wisdom of the electrification of the Southport and Liverpool line was questioned. We confess that we have little sympathy with most of the criticisms. Works considered necessary for the purpose of the undertaking after due deliberation cannot be stopped because a halfyear's revenue happens to be affected by unlucky accidents and a temporary dislocation of the cotton trade. The electrification of the Southport line is naturally somewhat in the nature of an experiment such as every railway must make if it is to keep abreast of the times. The Kirkham and South Shore direct line was said by the chairman to be a necessity. The line cost a considerable sum, as some bad, quicksandy soil had to be dealt with, but whether the Company bore the extra expense does not appear. It is, however, obvious that it cannot be much used, except at holiday seasons, as the Company cannot affford to neglect St. Annes and Lytham, with their large residential population. A service line connecting Talbot Road with Blackpool Central is badly wanted, and would effect much saving in expense and of time at busy seasons.

Sir Alexander Henderson's speech to the Great Central shareholders at London Road Station reflected the new energy and enterprise which have lately been infused into the management of the old Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway. In the passenger traffic department there has been conspicuous enterprise in the opening up of long through routes north, south, and east, and now it appears that the problem of tramway competition in the suburban traffic is to be tackled by the issue of very cheap weekly tickets. In the merchandise and mineral departments the Company are adopting larger and more capacious waggons, with a view to decreasing the proportion of tare weight in the trains, and the locomotive department, under Mr. Robinson, is putting new and much more powerful types of locomotives upon the road. Finally, it is good news that the Great Central, having proved by experiments that the journey between London Road and Marylebone can be accomplished comfortably in 3 3-4 or 4 hour, are going to accelerate their Manchester and London expresses.

Messrs. Neill Brothers in their circular of February 10, confirm their previous "consolidated estimate" of 10,800,000 bales, audit appears that Mr. Henry Neill has not thought it necessary to alter his own estimate of 11,000,000 bales. One of Messrs. Neill's best-informed friends in the Atlantic States has returned from a three weeks' trip, during which he was told at every point that stocks were the smallest known at this season of the year. But, he remarks with some point, "I have been told that every year" and investigation showed very much more cotton than was acknowledged. The salient point in the recently issued ginners' report is, Messrs. Neill contend, the fact that "as 8,526,000 bales had already been ginned up to the middle of December, the one subsequent month has added no less than 96 2,000 bales, against 1,822,000 for the whole period of last season after the middle of December!"

BOMBAY TENTH EXTRA MEETING.

WEDNESDAY MARCH 2.

HANDICAPS.

The Leap year Plate—3 furlongs.

Childs guide 9 10, Dulcimer 9 5, Beadsman 9 3, Kingston 8 13 Firecreker 8 6 Carreowick 8 5, Balaye use 8 2, Epitome 8 0, Plantz 8 0, Blue Blood 7 12, Gum 7 11 Roscommon 7 9, Snullo 7 7 Dumbell 7 6 The Earl 7 2, Shotover 6 11, Filzeros 6 7, Victory 6 0, Donald 6 0, Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4lbs.

The Matunga Plate—1 Mile

Adonis 9 9, Talisman 9 7, Flying Cheilders 8 12, Nalnavia 8 9, Mosumma 8 0, Seagull 7 13, Skylark 7 12 Bikanir 6 10, Little cherry 6 0.

The Holi Plate—7 furlongs

Narunjes 9 10, Achilles 9 4, Moon 9, Money Spinner 8 6, Oriental 8 11, Nainava 8 2, Tigri 7 13, Little Joker 7 10, Turkish Flag 11 7 8, Napaleon 7 6, Grey Fox 6 10, Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 3 lb.

The Midget Plate—5 furlong.

Hermit 9 8, Malabar 9 3 Kour sahib 8 12, Winehester 8 11; Firdosi 8 10, Mosumma 8 8 young Taisseer 7 11 Galib 7 8 Scatter 7 7. Kyam 7 4, Grey Pearl 7 2, Supporter 7 0, Erhan 6 10 Sybarite 6 3 Top weiht not, accepting weights to be raised 4 lb.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

The Bombay Art Societys Conversazione prize distribution and private view of the pictures for members and their friends will be held at the Sir J. J. School of Arts, on Monday the 14th inst., at 4-30 p. m. The Exhibition will be opened to the public on Tuesday the 15th at 8 a. m., Members and intending subscribers are requested to lose no time in sending their subscriptions to the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Art Society.

THE NEW AFRIKANDER.

All thinkers are agreed that the ultimate destiny of this continent is magnificent. They differ in opinion in respect of its transitory changes, not its final form. That the Dutch and British elements here will eventually merge into one virile race, strengthened by streams of blood from the most energetic races of other countries, may be confidently predicted; and the Afrikander of the future should be—nay, it is safe to say will be—a grand specimen of the genus man.

The world has seen with admiration, not unmixed with dismay, the marvellous energy evolved by the fusion of races in America. Here, in South Africa, in the years to come, we shall witness the same thing repeated on a vastly larger scale, with the added advantage of the experience of the Americans to guide us whose errors we hope to avoid while striving to repeat their success.

At the close of their long and devastating war, the Americans awoke to the grand possibilities of their country, and proceeded to develop them with admirable skill and industry. But even the best of virtues have their darker side, and in their feverish haste to achieve material success the Americans denied themselves time for eating: with the result that they became a nation of dyspeptics, a fact which has cost them untold misery and countless dollars. The evil is better understood and more generally avoided by Americans now, and besides their scientific research has provided an antidote in Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup.

That our people for years past have been subject to the same sort of danger, the experience of Mr. A. Donet, of Clarendon Crescent, Richmond Hill, Port Elizabeth will prove. Writing on the 19th September 1903, to Messrs. A. White (Colonial) Ltd. corner of Princes and Diesel Streets, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony (proprietors in South Africa of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup), Mr. Donet says: "Twenty-five years ago when I was a young man, I had a very serious illness. My liver was sluggish, and I suffered from acute indigestion. For days together I was tormented by excruciating pains all over my body but more particularly in my stomach shoulders, and back. Sometimes the symptoms would change, and I would almost faint or fall asleep even when walking outdoors. My legs seemed to give way, and I felt that they were too weak to support me. In this way I suffered for many months. Doctor after doctor attended me but not one of them seemed to know what was the matter, and it is certain that I derived no benefit from their medicines. At last I began to think that I should never get relief in this world, when my father advised me try Seigel's Syrup. It is a safe and certain remedy for much of the trouble you are suffering from, said he, and if it does you no good I don't think it can possibly make you worse than you are"—I was now desperate, and being anxious to try anything which might do good, I obtained a bottle of the Syrup and began to take it. Its beneficial effect was almost immediately apparent, and after I had taken it for a week I felt considerably better. I continued to take the medicine, and by the time I had finished the second bottle I was quite well. Indigestion, giddiness drowsiness and pains had all disappeared and I could find some pleasure in life again From that day to this I have been a firm believer in the curative power of Mother Seigel's Syrup and am careful never to be without a supply of it in my house: for not only is it a sure cure for indigestion but as a regulator of the system and purifier of the blood it has no equal.

After war, depression; after depression revival and progress. The outlook for our country is good—worthy of the great race now being evolved.

SUIT BY COMMISSION AGENTS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, presiding at the High Court yesterday, delivered judgment in the suit brought by Kessowjee Dossa and others against Goculdas Manekial and others, in which the plaintiffs prayed that the defendants may be decreed to pay to them the sum of Rs. 15,000 with interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from the 24th February 1899 and the costs of the suit. Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Thakordas and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Robertson instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patel, appeared for certain of the defendants.

The plaintiffs said that they carried on business in Bombay as merchants and commission agents, and during the years 1894-97, had dealings with the defendants' Secunderabad firm, which was then carried on by them in the name of Goculdas Manekial. The nature of the dealings was that the defendants in Secunderabad used to consign to the plaintiffs for sale on commission in Bombay, wheat and seeds; and the plaintiffs used to make advances to the defendants against such consignments. The plaintiffs from time to time rendered accounts to the defendants of the monies advanced to them and of the proceeds of sale of goods sold on their behalf, and the accounts were from time to time adjusted and signed by one or other of the defendants. On the 24th February 1899, the accounts of the dealing were finally adjusted in Secunderabad, and the entry of such adjustment was signed by the first defendant on behalf of the defendant's firm. At the time of the adjustment, the sum of Rs. 8,029-10-0 was, at the earnest solicitation of the defendants, given up by the plaintiffs, and Rs. 15,000 only was agreed to be due to them. The defendants being unable to pay the sum of Rs. 15,000, requested plaintiffs to give them time to do so; and as security for such payment, the first defendant, on behalf of himself and the other defendants executed a bond for Rs. 15,000 in favour of the plaintiffs, whereby the defendants undertook to pay twelve instalments of Rs. 1,250 each. The bond further provided that, if the defendants failed to pay any two of the instalments on the due dates, the plaintiffs should be at liberty to recover at once the whole amount payable under the bond. Defendants failed to pay any part of the sum of Rs. 15,000, and the plaintiffs accordingly filed a suit against them.

The first defendant, in his defence said that the business carried on at Secunderabad and Bombay was carried on by him in partnership with the third defendant, Narandas Manekial, that the other defendants were not partners therein, that the firm was closed in Bombay in August, 1897, and in Secunderabad on the 25th October 1897, on which dates the partnership between this and the third defendant ceased. The plaintiffs were well aware of the closing of the firm and the dissolution of the partnership. All the liabilities were, with the knowledge and consent of the plaintiffs and other creditors of the firm, then taken over by this defendant exclusively. With reference to the adjustment in question, he said it was signed by this defendant in his personal capacity only; and the bond was given by him in his individual capacity only, and not as an agent or with any authority from any of the other defendants or his old firm The adjustment and bond were, he said, accepted by the plaintiffs as made on account of this defendant only. He submitted that the plaintiffs' claim as against him was barred by limitation; and that the suit as against him should be dismissed with costs. The other defendants also submitted that the suit was not maintainable against them, and should be dismissed.

His lordship, in giving judgment, said he held it established by the evidence that the four defendants did carry on business in Bombay and Secunderabad in the name of Goculdas Manekial. The bond was very important to both parties; it agreed to pay all the partners of the plaintiffs firm or any one of them. It was impossible to his lordship's mind to believe that the plaintiffs entered into an arrangement as alleged by the defendants. There was, therefore, no real separation of the partnership between the defendants. His lordship gave a decree for the plaintiffs against all the defendants for the sum of Rs. 15,000 with costs and interest including cots reserved.

DISPUTE ABOUT A MORTGAGE DEED.

On the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston have disposed of the appeal preferred by one Bai Muli from the decision of Mr. Percival, District Judge of Ahmedabad. Mr. F. P. J. Taleyarkhan and Mr. Lallubhai A. Shah, pleader, represented the appellant and Mr. Khanial, pleader the respondent, one Bai Parvati, widow of Kuber Nathuram.

The facts of the case are that Parvati sued to recover possession of the first storey of a house in Ahmedabad, alleging that the property was mortgaged with possession by the defendant's father-in-law to her (Parvati's) husband that the property was in her tenant's possession till 1899, but that the defendant wrongfully possessed herself of it. Upon the morning of July 1901 the defendant answered that the plaintiff's husband was the nephew of one Ambashanker (Muli's husband) and that he had confidence in him, and so he passed the bond to him without any consideration and that the plaintiff cannot sue without a succession certificate. The sub Judge, upon the evidence ordered the defendant to pay to the plaintiff within 6 months the amount claimed and redeem the mortgage and that, in default, the plaintiff to recover the same by the sale of the mortgage properly. The defendant, thereupon appealed, but the District Judge confirmed the decree, and dismissed the appeal with costs In the second appeal, the High Court sent the case back for fresh findings on the issues whether the receipt in the nature of a release purporting to have been passed by the plaintiff's husband was proved to have been duly executed, and if so, whether the mortgage in dispute was a colourable transaction. The lower appellate court having found against the defendant the High Court, in disposing of the matter varied the decree of the lower Appellate Court by substituting for it the decree that the plaintiff do recover the possession of the property in dispute from the defendant, and retain it until the amount due under the mortgage deed is paid up by the defendants. The defendant to pay costs.

THE "INDIAN FIELD" SHIKAR BOOK.

Mr. W. S. Burke, editor of the "Indian Field" is the compiler of a shikar book, an advance copy of which we have received and which we can safely predict should find its way into the possession of every nimrod. The compiler remarks in the preface:—"Constant queries relating to shikar and kindred matters convince me that the necessity exists for a small cyclopædia compiled with the special object of helping the sportsman to readily identify his game, understand its habits, know when, how, and where to get it, compare his trophies with the records, while having ready to hand much other information of particular use and interest to him." We can cordially recommend the "Indian Field" Shikar Book to sportsmen as supplying this want. Chapters are devoted to big game, small game and birds, fishes, camp equipment, rifles, guns and ammunition, shikar tops, routes to shooting grounds, game registers, and game regulations.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results:—

Ward	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from other Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	9	6	8
B Mandvi, Chanchla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	25	25	40
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	45	40	61
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakhmi	13	9	16
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Ramapura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	40	38	55
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	2	1	8
G Mahim and Worli	4	5	13
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	1	1	1
Hospitals	0	13	14
Total	113	133	218
Total plague deaths to date...	267,492	219,311	
Same date last year...	205	151	475

According to "Reuter's" correspondent at St. Petersburg (Feb. 6)—M. Korabnevich and M. Matissen, members of the Society of Oriental Knowledge, will shortly proceed to Persia for the purpose of studying on the spot the conditions prevailing in that country for the sale of industrial products, and also of exploring the routes connecting Teheran, Kerman, and Bushire from the point of view of the conveniences that they afford for the transport of merchandise.

THE TIBETAN QUESTION.

IMPORTANT BLUE-BOOK.

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

THE POLICY OF HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

was explained in greater detail in a despatch from the India Office, dated February 27:—

The question at issue is, as your Excellency points out, no longer one of details as to trade and boundaries, though on these it is necessary that an agreement should be arrived at, but the whole question of the future political relations of India with Tibet. His Majesty's Government are entirely in agreement with your Excellency in thinking that having regard to the geographical position of Tibet on the frontiers of India and its relation with Nepal, it is indispensable that British influence should be recognised in Lhasa in such a manner as to render it impossible for any other Power to exercise a pressure on the Tibetan Government inconsistent with the interests of British India. Moreover, with reference to your Excellency's telegram of the 6th February, reporting on the statements in the Russian Memorandum of the 2nd February as to an alleged violation of the Tibetan frontier, they admit the force of the contention that this instance of the interest shown by the Russian Government in the action of the Government of India, on the Tibetan frontier demonstrates the urgency of placing our relations with Tibet on a secure basis. As regards Nepal, His Majesty's Government have noted with satisfaction the language held by the Minister of Nepal when he met your Excellency at Delhi, and the terms of this subsequent letter. The maintenance of friendly relations with Nepal is a matter of vital importance to the interests of India, having regard not only to the circumstance that Nepal is conterminous with Bengal and the United Provinces for over 500 miles, and to the warlike character of the ruling race, but also to the fact that it is the recruiting ground from which we draw the Gurkha regiments which add so greatly to the strength of the Indian Army. Nepal has hitherto held its own without difficulty against Tibet; but for this reason Nepal is rightly sensitive as to any alteration in the political position of Tibet which would be likely to disturb the relations at present existing between the two countries. His Majesty's Government fully recognise that the establishment of a powerful foreign influence in Tibet would disturb those relations, and might even, by exposing Nepal to a pressure which it would be difficult to resist, affect those which at present exist on so cordial a basis between India and Nepal. Having regard to these considerations, His Majesty's Government, while regretting the necessity for abandoning the passive attitude that has hitherto sufficed in the regulation of the affairs of this portion of the frontier of India, are compelled to recognise that circumstances have recently occurred which throw on them the obligation of placing our relations with the Government of Lhasa upon a more satisfactory footing. Your Excellency's proposal to send an armed mission to enter Lhasa, by force if necessary, and establish there a Resident, might, no doubt, if the issue were simply one between India and Tibet, be justified as a legitimate reply to the action of the Tibetan Government in returning the letters which on three occasions you have addressed to them and in disregarding the Convention with China of 1890, the validity of which was repudiated by the Tibetan officials who visited our Political Officer while he was inspecting the frontier laid down by that Convention. Such action undoubtedly warrants the adoption of strong measures, and I have expressed this opinion in my despatch of the 16th August 1901. But His Majesty's Government cannot regard the question as one concerning India and Tibet alone. The position of China in its relations to the Powers of Europe, has been so modified in recent years that it is necessary to take into account those altered conditions in deciding on action affecting what must still be regarded as a province of China. It is true as stated in your Excellency's letter, that we have no desire either to declare a Protectorate or permanently to occupy any portion of the country. Measures of this kind might, however, become inevitable if we were once to find ourselves committed to armed intervention in Tibet and it is almost certain that were the British Mission to encounter opposition, questions would be raised which would have to be considered not as local ones concerning Tibet and India exclusively but from an international point of view, as involving the status of a portion of the Chinese Empire. For these reasons His Majesty's Government think it necessary, before sanctioning a course which might be regarded as an attack on the integrity of the Chinese Empire to be sure that such action can be justified by the previous action of Tibet, and they have accordingly come to the conclusion that it would be premature to adopt measures so likely to precipitate a crisis in the affairs of Tibet as those which your Excellency has proposed. In their opinion it would have been unwise not to use the Russian Memorandum of the 2nd February as an occasion for pressing the Russian Government to make a distinct statement of their policy and for warning them of our intention to meet any action on their part by more than counterbalancing measures on our own. After the explanations of the Russian Government have been received His Majesty's Government will be in a better position to decide on the steps to be given to the negotiations with China, and on the steps to be taken to protect India against any danger from the establishment of foreign influence in Tibet.

On March 24, 1903, Lord Lansdowne had to remind the Russian Ambassador that five weeks had elapsed since his Excellency had promised to make certain inquiries at St. Petersburg with regard to

RUSSIAN POLICY.

concerning Tibet, and, on April 8, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs communicated the result in the following despatch to Sir C Scott:—

The Russian Ambassador informed me to-day that he had received from Count Lamsdorff a reply to the communication which he had made to him after his conversation with me on the 24th ultimo. Count Lamsdorff's letter had been despatched from St. Petersburgh before he could receive the further despatch which Count Benckendorff had addressed to him after our conversation on the 1st instant. Count Benckendorff was not able to assure me officially that there was no Convention about Tibet, either with Tibet itself or with China, or with anyone else, nor had the Russian Government any Agents in that country, or any intention of sending Agents or Missions there. Count Lansdorff had even expressed some surprise that Count Lamsdorff had not taken upon himself to give an immediate contradiction to these reports. He was, indeed, astonished that they should receive so much credence by His Majesty's Government. Count Benckendorff went on to say that although the Russian Government had no designs whatever upon Tibet they could not remain indifferent to any serious disturbance of the status quo in that country. Such a disturbance might render it necessary for them to safeguard their interests in Asia, not that, even in this case they would desire to interfere in the affairs of Tibet as their policy is one viserait le Thibet en aucun cas," but they might be obliged to take measures elsewhere. They regarded Tibet as forming a part of the Chinese Empire in the integrity of which they took an interest. His Excellency went on to say that he hoped that there was no question of any action on our part in regard to Tibet, which might have the effect of raising questions of this kind. I told His Excellency that we had no idea of annexing the country, but he was well aware that it influenced adjoined our frontier, that we had Treaties with the Tibetans and a right to trade facilities. If these were denied to us, and if the Tibetans did not fulfil their Treaty obligations, it would be absolutely necessary that we should insist upon our rights. His Excellency signified assent. I added that it seemed to me in cases of this kind where an uncivilized country adjoined the possessions of a civilized Power it was inevitable that the latter should exercise a certain amount of local predominance. Such a predominance, as I had before explained to him, belonged to us in Tibet. But it did not follow from this that we had any designs upon the independence of the country.

With regard to the proposed meeting of Chinese Tibetan and Indian representatives at Khamba Jong, which had in the meantime received the sanction of his Majesty's Government, the following

INSTRUCTIONS WERE SENT TO THE VICEROY.

on May 28, 1903:—

Your proposals of the 7th and 21st May regarding Tibet have been considered with great care by His Majesty's Government. They agree with you in desiring the promotion of trade facilities in Tibet, and a guarantee that the Tibetans shall be prevented from evading or rejecting engagements made on their behalf in any new treaty or convention. A procedure therefore whereby both the Chinese and Tibetan Governments will be bound by the acts of their representatives has their approval. They wish however that the negotiations should be restricted to questions concerning trade relations, the frontier, and grazing rights; and they desire that no proposal should be made for the establishment of a Political Agent either at Gyangtse or at Lhasa. Such a political outpost might entail difficulties and responsibilities incommensurate, in the judgment of His Majesty's Government, with any benefits which in the circumstances now known to exist could be gained by it. The Foreign Office have recently received assurances that Russia has no intention of developing political interests in Tibet. Moreover, His Majesty's Government are unwilling to be committed by threats accompanying the proposals which may be made to any definite course of compulsion to be undertaken in the future. They authorise you, then, subject to the conditions above stated to communicate with the Chinese resident and Tibetan representative, fixing Khamba Jong as the place of meeting. They also request that the purport and progress of the negotiations as they proceed, may be communicated to them from time to time.

The very full reports and diaries of Colonel Younghusband record in detail the proceedings of the British Mission at Khambajong and during the later stages of its progress. Though the Dalai Lama had agreed to Khambajong for the meeting of the commission, the Tibetan delegates resolutely declined to negotiate, and, in view of the hostile attitude of the Lhasa Government, the Viceroy telegraphed on September 16, 1903, to the Secretary of State for India:—

Colonel Younghusband despairs of peaceful solution, and says that till the Tibetans realise the seriousness of our intentions, which they now deride, nothing will be done. He foresees that the occupation of the Chumbi Valley and advance of Mission 75 miles beyond Khambajong to Gyangtse will be eventually necessary. We think that occupation of Chumbi Valley will be insufficient to put serious pressure on Lhasa and that it is almost certain that Mission will have to advance. His Majesty's Government should realise that Lhasa Government have no conception of our power. A further complication is that any sort of action will be difficult after November, and it may be necessary for our Mission to stay at Khambajong doing nothing till next spring, a delay most injurious to our prestige and merely postponing without solving problem. We should be glad, before making plans for winter, to be informed of the probable views of His Majesty's Government in the contingency of negotiations breaking down or Tibetans taking hostile action.

(To be continued.)

THE INDIAN CRICKET TEAM FUND.

The following is the balance sheet of the Indian Cricket Team fund:—

CREDIT.

Subscriptions.

Proportionate amount returnable.

			Rs.		Rs.
H H the Maharajah Cooch Behar			2,000	less 12 p. c.	1,760
Do	Do	Patiala	1,500	do	1,320
Do	Do	Mysore	500	do	440
Do	Do	Kapurthala	500	do	440
Do	Do	Bhavnagar	500	do	440
Do	Do	Baroda	500	do	440
Do	Do	Kolhapur	300	do	264
Do	Do	Navangar	300	do	264
W Bass, Mr			200	do	176
H E Lord Curzon			200	do	176
H H the Raja of Pudukkotta			200	do	176
The Rajkumar College			200	do	176
H E Lord Northcote			150	do	132
H E Lord Ampthill			150	do	132
Sir Dinshaw M. Petit			150	do	132
Mr Bomanji Dinshaw Petit			150	do	132
H E Lord Lamington			100	do	88
H H the Rao of Cutch			100	do	88
Lt-Col J Desurej Ure			100	do	88
Mr Bechee Babu			100	do	88
Mr Justice L P Russell			50	do	44
E B Railton			50	do	44
A B Napier Esq I C S			50	do	44
H D Watson I C S			50	do	44
H H the Maharajah of Bobbili			25	do	22
F L Goldsmith			25	do	22
A H S Aston			25	do	22
Major Dunlop Smith			16	do	14
M R Jardine			15	do	13
M C Gibb Esq I C S			15	do	13
A C Rumboll			10	do	9
Rai Saheb Rai Gulab Singh			10	do	9
A Parsee			1	do	1
		Total	8,312	do	= 7,341
Interest on the account at 2 per cent.			21-6-9	do	
		Total	8,363 6 9		

DEBIT.

Expenses incurred in connection with the Scheme.

	Rs.	A.	P.
E H D Sewell, for his services in arranging the English fixture list £56	744	7	3
R S Mc I Shepherd and J M Dischamps Joint Honorary Secretaries for printing postage telegrams etc.	144	15	9
V Rodrigues for luncheons during the Indian Test Matches, Dec 30-31	89	6	0
Phaghoo Ram the Calcutta bowler for his expenses during the Test Matches	33	0	0
Interest and Commission on up-country cheques, Printing and Circulation of Balance Sheets (imprint)	9	2	0
Cheque Books	7	10	6
Cheque Book	2	3	0
Stamp on Cheque	0	10	0
	0	1	0
Total	1,022	6	9
Balance	7,341	"	0
Total Rupees	8,363	6	9

A. H. S. Aston, Honorary Treasurer. February 19. I have had pleasure in examining the above account with the correspondence in support of the subscriptions to the fund and with the vouchers produced for all the expenses incurred in connection therewith and have found it correct. The balance of the account at 17th February 1904 amounts to Rs. 7,341, and stands to the credit of the fund in the National Bank of India, Limited. W. Turner Green C.A., Honorary Auditor. Bombay, 17th February.

Note.—In addition to the above H. H. the Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior sent notes amounting to Rs. 1,500, subsequent to the abandonment of the scheme. For the sake of convenience the amount was paid into the Fund and returned to H. H. the Maharajah by crossed cheque.

Two sums of £10 each were subscribed by Lords Harris and Wenlock in England. The same will be returned to them by the London Agents of the Committee.

INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

Applications in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1883, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during ending 20th February:—Robert McKnight metallurgist, of 2337, Boulinot street Philadelphia, improvements in apparatus for condensing fumes formed in volatalization processes. George Westinghouse, manufacturer of Westinghouse building, Pittsburg, for improvements in fluid pressureu turbunes. George Westinghouse, manufacturer of Westinghouse building Pittsburg for improvements in fluid pressure turbines. George Westinghouse manufacturer, of Westinghouse building Pittsburg for improvements in fluid pressure turbines. Alfred Leadbeater and Tom Leadbeater engineers of 33 Victoria road, Leeds for improvements in or relating to the manufacture of detachable soles for boots and shoes, and apparatus therefor. Ramsingh Dongar singh, formerly manager of the Pioneer Manufacturing Company, Limited, at present residing at Sholapore for improvements in warping machines and the like. Wintar Alfred Monamy, inventor, of 90 Rouge Bouillon, St. Heliers Jersey for improvements in perpendicular book form files. John Sedgwick Peek electrical engineer, 6211, Howe street Pittsburg for improvements in systems of electrical distribution. Robert Cooke Sayer, of 11, Clyde road Redland Bristol, for improvements in electric transmission, Radhakisore Sinha, Mirastdary, 214, Musalmanpara lane, Calcutta, for a clock work fan. Aaichany Guruswami Ganapathi Aiyar head driver water works Tanjore, and T. Rengaswami Aiyengar, landholder, Thingalore Tanjore taluk Tanjore district, Madras Presidency for a machine for extracting plantain and similar fibre. Edward Eardley Ellis clerk General Traffic Manager's office, East Indian, Railway House, Calcutta, for a combined letter and key lock.

"DAILY PAPER" DIES.

RICH IN IDEALS BUT POOR IN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mr. Stead's "Daily Paper" appears yesterday morning for the last time, says the "Daily Express" for February 9. Lack of advertisements probably killed the venture.

On Sunday evening a thunderbolt fell in the shape of an autograph letter from Mr. Stead to the editorial staff. The letter was couched in heart-broken terms and the tenor was: "it is no use carrying on this hopeless struggle."

Monday's first post brought a typewritten letter to each of the depots, instructing the managers to bring in their books at once and to give the girls and all their staff a week's notice.

In a farewell article to-day Mr. Stead writes:—

It is idle to pretend that this breakdown has not been a great disappointment. To have created a daily newspaper that would be all my own, in which I might hope to realise some at least of the ideals which have hunted my imagination from my youth up, has been the dream of my life.

Every effort was made to dispose of the concern, but without success.

The daily circulation was guaranteed to be 100,000, but the advertisements averaged only £45 a day.

Curious scenes were witnessed yesterday evening in Essex-street, in Whitefriars-street, and at the "Echo" office (the three principal offices of the "Daily Paper"). Hundreds of anxious subscribers asked for their money back and depot managers asked innumerable questions.

Why not look young? There's genuine pleasure in holding back Father Time fifteen or twenty years. You can do it easily with Ayer's Hair Vigor, for it gives all that deep and rich look to the hair which belongs to young life.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

You know the story—how good Queen Bess, pointing to the beautiful hair of a peasant girl, said, "There's a real royal crown. I would trade my golden one for it." That was long ago. Now you can have a "real royal crown" of your own, simply by using Ayer's Hair Vigor. It makes the hair grow thick and long and stops it falling out.

When your hair is rich and heavy, and when the closest inspection fails to detect a single gray hair, you will certainly look a great deal younger, and you will be much better satisfied with yourself, too. Isn't that so?

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Wholesale Agents:—KEMP & Co., Ltd. OMBAY.

Horses, Dogs, Birds, Cattle

ELLIMAN'S

EMBROCATION

190,000 OWNERS OF ANIMALS Have secured a copy of the

Elliman First Aid Book

For HORSES, DOGS, BIRDS, CATTLE, 192 pp., illustrated.

Per 1/- Copy.

BUT

If the Label affixed for the purpose to the outside of the wrapper of 2/-, 2/6, and 3/6 bottles of ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION be sent to us with an address duly filled in, then a Copy of the Elliman First Aid Book is sent POST FREE. Foreign stamps accepted.

Address—

ELLIMAN, SONS & Co., Slough, Eng.

RUBBING EASES PAIN.

ACCIDENTS & AILMENTS.

The Elliman R.E.P. Book.

FIRST AID in ACCIDENTS & AILMENTS, HYGIENE OF THE ATHLETE, MASSAGE, &c. 256 pp., illustrated.

Price 1/- post free throughout the World, stamps or postal order (Foreign Stamps accepted), or upon receipt of booklet covers from 3 bottles of ELLIMAN'S Universal Embrocation, or slight of bills showing purchase of three 1/1½ size, or one 2/9 or 4/- bottle.

ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION.

For Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, Sore Throat from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Neuralgia from Cold, Chilblains before Broken, Corns when Painful, Cramp, Stiffness, Soreness of the Limbs after Cycling, Football, Rowing, &c.

Bottles 8½d., 1/1½, 2/9, 4/-.

ELLIMAN, SONS & Co., Slough, England.

MINERAL WATERS.

TRADE REQUISITES

LARGE STOCK of Codd's patent glass ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences, Oils and Colourings from well known English manufacturers. Sulphuric Acid and other acids

REFINED

SACCHARIN

and every article connected with Aerated water factory; also machinery with their parts can be had at moderate price from

CURRIMBHOY JALLALBHOY & Co.

General Merchants and Commission Agents

No. 104 Bhoosari Moholla, BOMBAY.

80 YEARS' REPUTATION. Tested by Time.

HARDY'S BROMPTON CONSUMPTION AND COUGH SPECIFIC.

Gives instant relief and certain cure in all chest and lung complaints, &c. Pleasant to take. Highly recommended by the Medical Profession. Prepared by GEO. HARDY, late of the BROMPTON HOSPITAL. Beware of injurious imitations. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., of all Chemists. HARDY'S BROMPTON COUGH LOZENGES (the Genuine), in boxes only (never sold loose), each Lozenge stamped "HARDY," price 1s. 1½d.—Depot, 8, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.

WE SEND ON APPROVAL and guarantee safe delivery Highest grade Cycles fully warranted Latest Models £2.10 to £5.5.0

Dunlop Tyres, Westwood Steel Rims, Free Wheels, Mud Guards, Brakes.

CARRIAGE PAID to any part of Motor Cars and Motocycles Tyres, Accessories, Sporting Goods & Sewing Machines Half Usual Prices. Write for Catalogs and Special Offer using sufficient foreign postage.

MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. 236 G CHICAGO, U.S.A. and LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

35 YEARS PROVEN EFFICACY.

TAKE LINSEED COMPOUND TRADE MARK

Hay's Compound Essence of Linseed

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS ASTHMA & BRONCHITIS OF ALL CHEMISTS THROUGHOUT GREAT BRITAIN & THE COLONIES

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS. FOR INDIGESTION & ITS EVILS, SICK HEADACHES, BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, &c AN AGREEABLE APERIENT.

KAYS TIC PILLS CURE FACEACHE & NEURALGIA. VERY SERVICEABLE IN NERVE COMPLAINTS.

AVOID IMITATIONS.

COAGULINE TRANSPARENT CEMENT, FOR ALL BROKEN ARTICLES. MANUFACTORY: STOCKPORT, ENGLAND.

FREEMAN'S HATHI OR ELEPHANT TRADE MARK

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY TRUE

CHLORODYNE

THE GREAT CURE FOR

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER, COLIC, GOUT,

Freeman's Chlorodyne,

HELD IN HIGHEST ESTEEM FOR MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY.

DON'T BE DECEIVED. None genuine without the "Elephant or Hathi" Trade Mark.

EASES PAIN AS BY A CHARM.

8 1d to Bottles at 12 annas; Rs. 1/8; Rs. 2/8.

RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

N.B.—Lord Chancellor Selborne, Lord Justices James and Mellish, decided in favour of Freeman's Original Chlor dyne, and against Browne & Davenport, compelling them to pay all costs.—"Times," 21-7-73.

A Golfer

—even in active training is likely to give himself an occasional wrench; or to get bruised. Athletes, generally, have these experiences. For such occasions Little's Oriental Balm acts like magic on the sore or bruised muscles. It's not a balm for wounded hearts, but it WILL cure every other ailing muscle. Pain and inflammation cannot hold out against the blandishments of Little's Oriental Balm.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all chemists and patent medicine vendors.

Does Your Food Sour

on your stomach? Do you feel inclined to belch wind, regardless

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

M. Charpentier finds that N-rays, besides passing through the air, travel along wires. He utilises the fact in his researches by constructing a detector of the rays, consisting of a copper wire, terminated by a copper disc coated with phosphorescent sulphide of calcium. The other end of the wire being held near the radiating object, for example his own body, causes the sulphide to glow brighter.

M. Meyer observes that plants kept four to six days in a dark room emit N-rays from all parts, root, leaf, and flower. Onions exposed to light for twenty days strongly emit the rays. So do onions of the same species already germinating, and kept for twenty days in the dark. Seeds sown in the dark, and developing in a closed box of cardboard and with the yellow aspect of plants deprived of light, emit the rays like seeds grown in the light.

In these experiments the N-rays might be stored in the plants from outside, but when seeds were grown in a lead box, covered with moist cloth which arrested both light and N-rays, and also in a glass vessel under water, which only arrested the N-rays, the seedings were found to emit N-rays.

The N-rays of the sun penetrate and accumulate in sea water, but are suppressed by fresh water. M. Bohn supposes this fact to account for animals living in brackish water, not leaving it for the neighbouring fresh water. The rays are known to enhance the sensibility of the eye to ordinary light, and he remarks that one animal the nereid, which can pass from salt to fresh water, has its weakened in the fresh, and strengthened in the salt.

Dr. Lee De Forrest, according to the Western Electrician (Chicago), has patented a method of directing the electric waves of the wireless telegraph as a beam of light is directed by the reflector of a searchlight, or the heliograph. We referred lately to a plan of Professor Artom, an Italian inventor, for directing these waves by polarising them in a circular or elliptical manner, so as to make them travel with greater energy in a particular direction. Dr. De Forrest directs his waves, not by polarising them so that their vibrations occur in a circular or elliptical path, but in a straight path, or, in other words, he polarises the vibrations in one plane.

This plane is determined by the vertical air-wire and a horizontal wire pointing in the direction the waves are to travel. The electric spark which generates the waves passes between two brass balls as usual, and the vertical wire is connected to one while the horizontal wire is connected to the other. One wire is thus positively and the other negatively electrified, and the electrical oscillations in the other set up by the spark occur in the plane of the two wires. They travel outwards in that plane like a beam of light from a reflector, and they, of course, like the beam of light, spread out as they advance, but probably something is gained by limiting the direction of their energy in this manner.

Redwood, the Californian timber, is to be used in constructing a tunnel for the Niagara Falls (hydro-electric) Company. Their existing tunnels are lined with steel, but the water rusts and the sand corrodes it. Redwood exposed to the same water acquires a soapy crust, which preserves it. Redwood has been used already for lining hydro-electric tunnels in California. It costs less than metal, and adapts itself better to the reliefs of the ground. It is not very combustible, and when soaked in water it is said to last longer than any other timber.

The Bermuda Islands consist of porous limestone under a thin layer of soil. The stone prevents accumulation of water, save in a few brackish ponds near tide level. Cedras grow on the hillsides together with sage-brush (Lantana), crab grass, and cape weed. Tall oleanders fringe the cedar groves and yuccass abundant along the cliffs. Mangroves and shore plants grow beside the sea.

The question of "rational dress" like so many other matters, has now come under the investigation of science, and forms the subject of a recent paper to the "Biological Physics" section of the Academie des Sciences, Paris. It appears from the researches of Bouchard, that the energy of a subject depends other things equal, on the need of ratio of the total weight of fixed albumen in his body to his bodily surface, and hence a rational dress will, in general be such as to limit his need of energy to the quantity his organism can produce without overfeeding or variation of weight, whatever be the external temperature and, perhaps, also his mechanical work.

According to Mr. Ackroyd, the saltness of the Dead Sea is not altogether owing to chlorides washed by the water from the rocks of the basin, nor to evaporation, but also to the transport by atmospheric agency of salt from the Mediterranean.

The fundamental idea of Darwin and Wallace namely, that small individual variations in plants and animals, by natural selection, bring about the formation of new species, has been severely handled of late years by foreign naturalists, and it has even been declared that small individual variations never lead to the formation of new species. The chief arguments against the Darwinian principle are that the small variations do not yield cumulative effects, and that the morphological dispositions ascribed to natural selection are oftenest of a questionable utility. Mr. Contagne, however, in a paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, points out that morphological characters which are not visible are more important in this connection than the visible ones which serve to distinguish the species. The variations of these invisible characters, correlative of the visible characters, are distinctly favour able or unfavourable to the species, and by natural selection might lead to new species.

Professor W. E. Ayrton, F.R.S. whose daughter was recently married to Mr. I. Zangwill, the novelist, and also Professor John Perry F.R.S. his scientific collaborator—one English, the other Irish, and both pupils of Lord Kelvin—were among the first and most distinguished instructors of the Japanese in Western science. They became professors in the new Imperial Engineering College of Tokio, of which the Principal was Mr. Henry Dyer of Glasgow a Whitworth Scholar a pupil of the late Professor Macquorn Rankine as well as of Lord Kelvin and also a practical engineer trained in the workshops of the Clyde. Dyer in fact, had both a theoretical and practical training in engineering and naval architecture of an exceptionally thorough kind for those days, and as in the case of so many young Scotsmen, it was all acquired through his own abilities and hard work, compelling fortune to his aid. After the Japanese had picked the brains "of these and other Western professors and experts they began to take their education into their own hands.

Dr. Armann Blandamour has published through M. Naud Paris a work on the treatment of lupus by radium emanations.

The system of preserving milk by aeration, introduced by the Aerated Cream and Dairy Company, Limited, of 52 Bedford Row, W.C., seems to have undergone much improvement since attention was first drawn to it in the early part of 1902. In the British Medical Journal" of Jan. 9 is given a lengthy and exhaustive account of the process by which the milk is aerated and the result of physiological examination and bacterioscopic analysis. It was found that milk that had been bottled for over a month was quite sweet and in a cool atmosphere remained so when open from four to seven days. By a special process of "fixing the cream does not rise, and the report says "this in itself is one of the strongest points in favour of this method of milk preservation." It is concluded that in spite of the absence of preservatives aerated milk will keep perfectly sweet of at least six weeks, when opened will remain sweet for several days, it does not taste boiled or burned, there is no rising of cream, its constituents are the same as ordinary milk, there is a fine state of subdivision of the fat, a very slight difference in taste, and the digestibility of the milk is the same as that of ordinary milk. From the analysis made by Dr. E. Klein, F. R. S., it is proved that the germination of spores is prevented, and that milk specially charged with bacillus diphtheriae and tubercle bacilli, when subjected to the whole process, i. e., aeration and heating, is completely cleared and rendered free of growth of any microbe.

The discovery is reported in Chile of a remarkable specimen of the ichthyosaurus, the first ever found in South America.

SIR EDWARD SASSOON, M.P., attending the annual dinner of the Folkestone Chamber of Commerce said, in proposing the toast of "The Imperial Forces," that just now their thoughts turned to our gallant little ally Japan. Without wishing to detract from the merits of her adversary, they could not forget that Japan was fighting the battle of all civilised nations; that she was maintaining the right of the open door, and that she was endeavouring to secure for all nations equality of liberty for commercial intercourse and enterprise. Therefore, without wishing to say anything offensive concerning Russia, he thought they must have been glad to see their ally had commenced the fight with such success.

PEARS

Soapmakers by Royal Warrants

TO THEIR MAJESTIES

THE EMPEROR & EMPRESS OF INDIA.

IF YOU ENJOY A CUP OF GOOD TEA YOU SHOULD SEE THAT YOU GET ONLY LIPTONS

LIPTONS DELICIOUS TEAS SOLD EVERYWHERE.

From D. C. OOMRIGAR, Abdul Rahman Street, D. H. HEERAJEE, A. Crawford Market, TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

ALCOHOLIC EXCESS.

And resultant nervousness and Depression of Spirit, after-effects of Drink and Drugs habits, are completely conquered, controlled and eradicated without restraint, by using OUR MOST RENOWNED KESHRANJAN OIL.

This is a peculiar Virtue possessed by it, and it requires no support by testimonial from the Public.

Price per phial Re. 1; 3 phials Rs. 2-8. Packing and Postage Extra.

THE GREAT ENEMY!

of your system is an attack of Cough and Cold. Be it simple or intricate, it is always dangerous after neglect. At the outset begin at once with our BASAKARISTA—the Cough Linctus, of world-wide reputation. Many a life has been dragged from the brink of the grave, in most serious cases. It is specially a household necessity in this cold season.

Price per Phial ... ... Re. 1 0 0
Packing and Postage ... ... Rs. 0 4 0

Illustrated Catalogues containing full accounts of diseases and medicines, transmitted on application.

Prescriptions with or without Medicine sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon Strait Settlements, Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of concise condition of disease

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
Govt. MEDICAL DIPLOMA HOLDER,
18/1 Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

Our Agent in Bombay:—Messrs. V. VALLABHDASS & Co., Abdul Rehaman Street.

COLEMAN'S WINCARNIS

A delicious beverage and tonic made from choice wines, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt.

Over 6,000 Testimonials received from the Medical Profession of the United Kingdom.

WINCARNIS has an unrivalled reputation of over twenty years as the finest tonic and restorative in the world.

"An Ideal Pick-me-up. Suitable for all Climates."

SOLE MANUFACTURERS: COLEMAN & CO., LTD., NORWICH, ENGLAND.

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CAMERAS FOR PLATES OR FILMS.

The "ENSIGN."

The "ENSIGN" Cameras.

Take Daylight Loading Roll Films or Glass Plates. Size of Picture, 4¼×3¼.
Prices .. £3 12s. 6d. to £11 11s. 0d.

The "SANDERSON" Cameras.

Combined Hand and Stand Camera. Perfect for every class of work.

Regular Model Prices from £6 17 6
Tourist Model ,, £8 10 0
Deluxe Model ,, £10 10 0
Roll Film Model ,, £8 17 6

Of all Photo Dealers or full particulars on application to
GEO. HOUGHTON & SON, 88 & 89, High Holborn, London, W.C.

For Nervous Exhaustion,

CHAPOTEAUT'S Phosphoglycerate OF LIME

The modern restorative of the nervous system.
For brainworkers, professional men, teachers, students, etc. and in debility, seminal losses, dyspepsia of nervous origin and insomnia.
It is readily assimilated and promotes digestion.

PHOSPHOGLYCERATE SYRUP (CHAPOTEAUT)
PHOSPHOGLYCERATE WINE (CHAPOTEAUT)
PHOSPHOGLYCERATE CAPSULES (CHAPOTEAUT)
8, rue Vivienne, PARIS-FRANCE

REGULARLY at BEDTIME USE CALVERT'S 20 per cent CARBOLIC SOAP

to prevent Mosquito bites. It is an excellent antiseptic soap, refreshing and beneficial to the skin, and a useful remedy for insect bites, itch, and other skin irritation.
Each tablet in metal box.

CALVERT'S 15% CARBOLIC POWDER

offers a safe and simple precaution against the spread of infection and disease.
Cheap to use, as it is so strong.
½ lb., 1 lb. and 2 lb. tins.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, ENGLAND.

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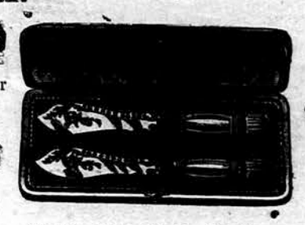

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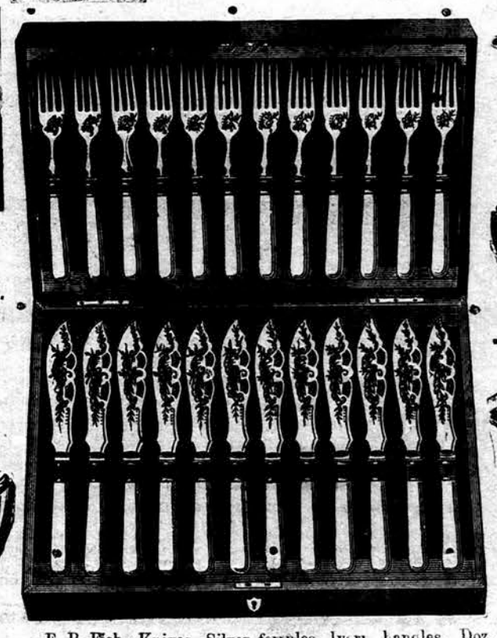

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